HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

VOL XV NO 159— BOMBAY THURSDAY JULY 7 1927 ONE ANNA

SHIPPING

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA

(Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1927			
9 July	RAZMAK ..	MANTUA @ ..	10,902
16 ,,	MALWA ..		10,940
23 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MONGOLIAx ..	16,504
30 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,585
6 Aug.	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA* ..	11,120
13 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,434
20 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTAN x ..	20,820
27 ,,	CHINA ..		7,957
3 Sept.	DELTA ..	RAWALPINDI*	16,619
10 ,,	MANTUA ..		10,902
17 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALOJA x ..	20,836
24 ,,	RAJPUTANA ..		16,575
1 Oct.	RAZMAK @ ..		10,602
8 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,585
15 ,,	NALDERA x ..		16,088
22 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
29 ,,	RAZMAK @ ..		10,602
5 Nov.	RAWALPINDI ..		16,619
12 ,,	NARKUNDA x ..		16,302
19 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
26 ,,	RAJPUTANA ..	MACEDONIA* ..	11,120
3 Dec.	RAZMAK ..		10,602
10 ,,	RANPURA ..	MOOLTANx ..	20,847
17 ,,	RAJPUTANA ..		16,568
24 ,,	RANPURA ..	MANTUA* ..	10,916
31 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518
1928 7 Jan.	RAWALPINDI ..	MALOJAx ..	20,857
14 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,601
21 ,,	RAWALPINDI ..	MOREA* ..	10,953
28 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
4 Feb.	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA x ..	16,088
11 ,,	RAWALPINDI ..		16,619
18 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA* ..	10,986
25 ,,	RAJPUTANA ..		16,568
3 Mar.	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDA ..	16,302
10 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518
17 ,,	RAZMAK @ ..		10,562
21 ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
24 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,601
31 ,,	MOOLTAN ..		20,847

@ To Marseilles only.

X Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

*Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

† 1st Saloon only

$ Extra sailing at reduced rates.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

First Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any mail steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S. S. KAISAR-I-HIND on the 4th June, 1927, and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 23rd September. The accommodation allotted will be the best available in the First Saloon at the times of application. The fares will be as follows:—

To London and back by Sea £105
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions £120
To Marseilles and back £100

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1927		
14th July	MANDALA ..	8,246
28th July	MERKARA ..	8,283
18th Aug.	DOMALA ..	8,441
3rd Nov.	MANDALA ..	8,248
17th ,,	DUMANA ..	8,427
15th Dec.	MANELA ..	8,303

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

1927		
29th July	KIDDERPORE ..	Straits
30th Aug.	NYANZA ..	China & Japan
	CHITRAL ..	China & Japan At Colombo for Australia.
27th Sept.	DELTA ..	China & Japan
	MACEDONIA ..	At Colombo for Australia

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1927		
8th July	VASNA ..	Busreh via Karachi
13th July	BARPETA ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports
20th ,,	KHANDALLA ..	East & South Africa

There will be sailings for Karachi on Wednesdays and Fridays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through Passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING

N. Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
*Sado Maru ..	5898	1 July	13 July
Genoa Maru ..	6785	19 ,,	2 Aug.
*Tamba Maru ..	5845	30 ,,	12 ,,
Rangoon Maru ..	5059	16 Aug.	30 Aug.
Seiyo Maru ..	6559	31 ,,	13 Sept.

* Passenger Steamer.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
Phone Nos. 20279, 23738. Telg: "Yusen."

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Arrival.	Departure
Borneo Maru ..	26th June.	8th July
Indus Maru ..	18th July	25th ,,
Shunko Maru ..	25th ,,	6th Aug.
Sumatra Maru ..	10th Aug.	24th ,,
Honolulu Maru ..	22nd ,,	3rd Sept.

For Particulars apply to:—
Ch. HIRASE, Manager.
Phone No. 22180. Telegrams "SHOSEN."
Box No. 355
Taj Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 23-25, Humum Street Fort, above Messrs. Warden & Co.

FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,72,700.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

A NEW ADDITION TO THE WONDERS OF THE MEDICAL WORLD

THE "SHAKTI SANJIVANI" PILLS.

Prepared after 48 years' long experience and containing the most efficacious and highly Valued ingredients. They help the power of retention and make the body iron-strong.

Price: Rs.12-0 Net.

For a tin with 60 Gold coated Pills—full one month's course.

Rs. 8-0 for a tin with 30 Pills.

For a full list of all other preparations write to:—

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
JAMNAGAR . . . . . (Kathiawar.)

The Bombay Chronicle

BUSINESS NOTICE.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the office not later than 5 p. m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Edition.

	Local	Mofussil
1 Year ..	Rs. 20	Rs. 25
6 Months ..	Rs. 10	Rs. 12
3 Months ..	Rs. 5	Rs. 6-4
1 Month ..	Rs. 1-14	Rs. 2-4

Subscription to Foreign Countries Rs. 50 per year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

SUNDAY EDITION

	Local.	Mofussil.	Foreign
Yearly	Rs. 3/8	Rs. 4	Rs. 7

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers who do not receive their copy of "The Chronicle" in time are requested kindly to furnish the following information to the Manager, Subscription Department:—

Name of Subscriber .....

Address .....

Register No. .....

Date of paper .....

Time of delivery .....

Amrutanjan

FOR

Speedy Recovery

FROM

Headache, Bruises, Cough, Cold, Rheumatism, and any and every other kind of Pain.

Amrutanjan Depot

BOMBAY : : : : MADRAS.

Income-Tax & Super-Tax

Statutory Statement of Account prepared. Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN

B. L. THOSAR PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT

436-437, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 22997.

FOR LONG LIFE UNDER INTENSE HEAT

KATNI FIREBRICKS

ARE HARD TO BEAT.

They are unsurpassed for quality and durability.

On your next Furnace Job specify "KATNI" make.

LARGE STOCKS AVAILABLE.

THE KATNI CEMENT & INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD.
Agents:—C. MACDONALD & CO., Laxmi Bldg., Ballard Road, BOMBAY.

INSURANCE

Western India Life Insurance Co, Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE:—Satara City.

PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.

Valuation.	Year.	Surplus disclosed.
First	1917	Rs 11,532
Second	1922	Rs 27,737
Third	1922	Rs 1,16,544

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.

Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.

For agency and other particulars please apply to:—
THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
Satara City.

INSURANCE

NATIONAL

INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:— 7 Church Lane, CALCUTTA

BONUS TO POLICY HOLDERS.

In the Valuation as at 31st December 1925 a comparison of Assets with Liabilities shows a

Surplus of Rs. 8,40,044

enabling Bonuses to be paid at the following rates in respect of the past four years:—

Rs. 15 per year per Rs. 1000 Sum Assured for Whole Life Assurance Policies.
Rs 10 per year per Rs. 1000 Sum Assured for Endowment Assurance Policies.

§Provision has been made for *Interim Bonuses.*

PRESENT POSITION OF THE COMPANY.

LIFE FUNDS

at the end of 1925—Rs. 82,70,393. Premium Income for 1925..Rs. 16,48,980.

Rate of Interest earned on mean Fund of 1925 .. ..Rs. 6-10-6 % net
Rate anticipated in the Valuation calculation .. .. ..Rs. 4- 0-0 % net

Difference being Interest profit .. .. ..Rs. 2-10-6

Low Premiums. Prompt Claim Settlements. Undoubted Security

APPLY TO:—BRANCH SECRETARY, Alice Building, Bomby Fort, Fe. BOMBAY.

ANNAS 4 A DAY

WHICH YOU EASILY and UNKNOWINGLY SPEND IF DEPOSITED UNDER THE ATTRACTIVE SCHEME OF THE

National Indian Life

INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
(INCORPORATED IN INDIA 1907.)

WILL MAKE YOU FREE FROM ANXIETIES AND WORRIES OF BOTH

OLD AGE and FAMILY PROVISIONS

AFTER YOU GET Rs. 1,50 IN CASH
AND A POLICY Rs. 1,50 FULLY PAIDUP
OF Rs. 3,00 PAYABLE AFTER DEATH.

WHETHER YOU DIE EARLY OR LIVE LONG YOU ARE NO LOSER.

Give us an opportunity to tell you how is it.

For all Particulars and forms apply to:—
BRANCH SECRETARY
Bombay Branch,
40-42, Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.
MARTIN & Co, Managing Agents.
Head Office: 6-7, CLIVE ST., CALCUTTA

AGENTS WANTED
ON VERY LIBERAL TERMS.

HAVE YOU CONSIDERED?

One Rupee

per day can get you at age 25

LIFE INSURANCE

or Rs. TEN THOUSAND with profits - (estimated at Rs. 3,000) payable to you when you are aged 55 or to your heirs in case of premature death.

INQUIRE AT THE

INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE Co. Ltd.

Jehangir Wadia Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

INDIA PROVIDENT CO., LTD.

SPLENDID BONUS 25 % of the premium refunded as Bonus.

Funds above Rs. 1 LACS.

The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1 or 8 as. per month Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY, 29, Grey Street, CALCUTTA or to

Messrs. R. M. DIVADKAR & Co., Chief Agents, Esoof Building, D'Lisa Street, Mazagon, Bombay.

CLASSIFIED ADVT.

Readers, Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD

Minimum Charge being Annas Twelve

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—Advertisemet Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box number—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED EXPERIENCED GRADUATES and UNDERGRADUATES, strong in English, Persian and History. Apply stating minimum salary to SHREE SARASWATI HIGH SCHOOL, Nadiad.
A 28979

WANTED.—A B.E. or L.C.E., capable of teaching Sub-ordinate classes. Apply stating experience and minimum salary expected. The selected candidate will have to join the school at once. PRINCIPAL, Civil Engineering School, Lucknow.
A 28980

WANTED.—A practical WEAVING MASTER, well trained in every process of weaving. Apply with testimonials stating salary to JAWAHAR SINGH SUNDER SINGH Proprietors: Guru Ramdas Cotton Ginning, Spinning and Weaving Mills, Amritsar.
A 28971

WANTED for the D. A. V. College, Lahore—An M.Sc. in Chemistry to lecture to Intermediate Classes. Pay according to qualifications. Experienced men will be preferred. Apply to the Secretary, D. A. V. College Managing Committee, Lahore.
A 28970

WANTED—AGENTS, throughout India. Rs. 50/- pay and Commission. Apply with anna stamp. TRADING COMPANY, Bukharapole, Sarangpur, AHMEDABAD.
A R331

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL AGENTS for the Sale of "Bombay Chronicle" Daily and Sunday Editions. Only those who are prepared to give Security Deposit need apply for Terms and further particulars to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle" 139, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

HOUSES AND FLATS TO LET

AVAILABLE from 1st July—Office accommodation, area 1640 square feet, first portion, first floor, Mongini Building, Churchgate Street. Rent moderate. Apply LONDON AND LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, Mongini Building, Churchgate Street.
C 28958

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle,"
Old Custom House Road, Bombay.

EDUCATIONAL.

ISLAMIA HIGH SCHOOL, Etawah. (U. P.)—RE-OPENS after summer vacation on July 16th, 1927. Applications for admission and prospectus should be made to the HEAD MASTER.
M 28630

FOR SALE.

KHAKI SHIRTS AND SHORTS.

Just the thing for the hot weather. Made of tough Kakomi Drills and Twills and will stand up to any amount of hard wear.

Shirts from Rs. 2|14|- each or 3 for Rs. 8|8|-

Shorts from Rs. 3|6|- each or 3 for Rs. 10|-|-

THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS CO., Cawnpore.

KAKOMI TWILLS.

Kakomi Twills are in great demand throughout India and have yet to be equalled for quality, appearance and wear. Ideal for Shirts, Pyjamas &c.,

From Rs. -|8|6 to Rs. -|9|9 per yard. Also Khaki Twill from Rs. -|10|3 to Rs. -|11|6 per yard Samples on request.

THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS CO., Cawnpore.

HOUSEHOLD SWABS.

These Swabs will be found just the thing for every cleaning purpose. They wash well and are strong and durable.

One dozen for Rs. 2|3|-

Five dozen for Rs. 10|-

THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS CO., Cawnpore.

DUSTERS 26 "x 22".

Stout and strong, Red or Blue bordered Doosoti Dusters, wonderful value. One dozen delivered to your address for Rs. 3|4|-

THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS CO., Cawnpore.

KAKOMI TURKISH TOWELS.

After years of rough treatment Kakomi Turkish Towels still retain that soft downy texture and even the Dhobi cannot wear them out. Have you tried them?

Prices from Rs. 14|8|- to Rs. 40|- per doz.

THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS CO., Cawnpore.

PYJAMAS.

You will find Kakomi Longcloth and Twill Pyjamas really excellent, they wash and wear well.

Prices Rs. 4|12|- per suit, Rs. 14|- for 3 suits.

THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS CO., Cawnpore.

COTTON MATERIALS FOR EVERY PURPOSE.

Kakomi Twills, Drills, Longcloth, Calicoes, Doosoti, Hollands, Bed Linen, Table Linen, Towels, Casement Cloth, Dusters, Tennis Screens, Durries etc. The finest in India. Write for free illustrated Catalogue.

THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS CO., Cawnpore.

CASEMENT CLOTH.

How artistic! What a delightful colour Scheme!! Every one admires the additional decorative effect of Kakomi Casement Cloths and Doosotis. There are 38 artistic shades to choose from. Write today for samples.

Prices from Rs. -|9|3 to Rs. -|13|- per yard.

THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS CO., Cawnpore.

TABLE CLOTHS.

A snowy white table cloth! how inviting it looks. It is Kakomi of course, washed dozens of times but still looks new.

Prices from Rs. 1|3|- to Rs. 1|9|6 per yard.

THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS CO., Cawnpore.

BED SHEETS.

DHOBIES soon ruin ordinary Bed Sheets, but Kakomi Bed Sheets are not at all ordinary. See how they wash and wear—there is nothing to equal them!

Prices from Rs. -|12|6 to Rs. 1|4|6 per yard.

THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS CO., Cawnpore.

MEDICAL.

FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY.

(Under Special Diet).

FREE SAMPLE PACKETS of the infallible remedy for Leucoderma or White Leprosy to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once per V. P. P. for annas 6 to meet the cost of its transmission. Details of infallible remedies for Constipation, Dyspepsia, etc., etc. PANDIT KRIPARAM (Specialist in Leprosy), 8, Nandibagan Lane, Sulkhia (Howrah).

N.B.—"Leprosy and its Treatment," a guide to cure Leprosy. Price Rs. 3. Postage extra.

FRUITS FLOWERS SEEDS.

KULU FINEST APPLES and PEARS from 15th July, 11 lbs. basket at Rs. 5-8 only. Satisfaction guaranteed. Apply.—Manager, Colonel's Orchards, Bajaura, Kulu, Punjab. Tel: "COLONEL BAJAURA".
E R330.

FINEST DESSERT PEARS.—From about the middle of July, APPLES in August, sent to any part of India very carefully packed by V. P. Post at Rs. 5/10 for 9lbs. of fruit. A. H. LEE, Bundrole Orchards. P. & T. O. Bandrole, Kulu, Punjab. Tel: LEE.
F R277

Excellent famous GARDEN FRUITS—Bombay mangoes Rs. 8/- per 100, Malda mangoes Rs. 8/- per 100; Langra mangoes Rs. 14/- per 100; KEWAL RAM & SONS, Fruit Contractors, Saharanpur.
T R334

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns

NOTICE

NARAYANLAL BANSILAL and the BOMBAY PRESIDENCY HINDU SABHA'S OFFICES have been REMOVED to HARI BUILDING, 58/64, Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay.
N R329

NOTICE

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

Messrs NAOROJI HORMASJI & CO., hitherto located at 139, Medows Street have now REMOVED to HARI BUILDING, Old Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay.

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for a Professorship of English Literature at the Bahauddin College, Junagadh, Candidates should be Masters of Arts of distinction, who have taken First Class Honours in English at an Indian University. The post is permanent and the service pensionable. The selected candidate will be, in the first instance, appointed on one year's probation. He will be required to join immediately and give an undertaking not to terminate the engagement without giving three months' notice. Salary Rs. 150 per mensem, rising to Rs. 200 by an annual increment of Rs. 15/ after confirmation. Applications with copies of testimonials and full details regarding age, academic qualifications and teaching experience should be addressed to the Principal, Bahauddin College and reach Junagadh on or before the 15th of July, 1927.

CHIEF, SECRETARY.
Junagadh State.

Dewan's Office,
Junagadh, 27th June, 1927.
28957

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY

IN INSOLVENCY. No. 1072 of 1926.

Re: SHIVLAL BHIWRAJ RATHI, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Sutar Chawl, Formerly doing business as Cloth Merchant and Commission Agent and also a Specular in Katcha Khandi in the name and Style of Jogidas Shiwlal and Shivlal Rathi at Mulji Jetha Market and Kalbadevi Road and now Unemployed since one year: An Insolvent.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the abovenamed Insolvent has applied to the Court for his discharge and that the Court has fixed the 6th September, 1827, at 11-15 o'clock in the forenoon for hearing the application.

Dated this 5th day of July, 1927.

K. A. BHOJWANI.
Chief Clerk.
28981

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 2828 of 1924.

SHRIKRISHNA NITISEN Plaintiff.

vs.

CHANDRASEN DWARKA-DAS and Others Defendants.

and

Suit No. 2147 of 1925.

SHRIKRISHNA NITISEN Plaintiff.

vs.

CHANDRASEN DWARKA-DAS and Another Defendants.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SPECIAL COMMISSIONER'S REPORT on the investigation of the claims against the estate of Dwarkadas Lallubhai deceased and Nitisen Dwarkadas deceased and against Chandrasen Dwarkadas, Shrikrishna Nitisen and Bai Kashibai, widow of Nitisen Dwarkadas received by him under the Consolidated Consent Decree in the above suits, dated the 12th day of August, 1926, and order dated the 24th day of March, 1927, is ready and will be shortly filed in Court. All persons, who have claims against the estate of Dwarkadas Lallubhai and Nitisen Dwarkadas and against Chandrasen Dwarkadas, Shrikrishna Nitisen and Bai Kashibai, widow of Nitisen Dwarkadas upto the 24th day of March, 1927 and who have not yet put in their claims before me, are required to do so on or before the 15th day of July, 1927, failing which, their claims, if any, will be considered as waived.

Dated this 2nd day of July, 1927.

N. H. MOOS,
Special Commissioner,
Alice Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

RELF & CO.
Attorneys for Plaintiff in both the Suits and for 3rd and 4th Defendants in Suit No. 2828 of 1924.
28978

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 9th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will sell by Public Auction at their auction-rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piecegoods, etc.

By order of the bank and the concerned:—

16 Pieces Fancy Chintz Gagrass (779 yards).

1 Case oil cups and caps.

AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.)

1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred Brougham.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred office Shigram.
1 Bay Arab horse in harness.
1 Waler horse in harness.

BENNETT AND CO.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF RAILWAY STORES, ETC., AT THE B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY CO. SCRAP YARD MAHALAKSHMI.

MESSRS. MENESSE & CO. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on MONDAY the 11th and TUESDAY the 12th July 1927 at 1-30 p.m. at the Railway Co.'s Stores Depot (Scrap yard) Mahalakshmi.

A quantity of Railway plants, stores, etc., consisting of bridge tees; Teodolite; wheel tyres: C. I. Miscellaneous: India Rubber Scrap: Drums: Kegs: Files: Lamps: Rails of sorts and sizes: cast and wrought iron and steel scrap of sorts: cast steel scrap: Channels: Angle Iron: Pipes: W. I. Girders: Wood: Locks: Bridge work (Iron Scrap): Cast Iron Chairs: wheels: axles and Miscellaneous other stores.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required when lots are knocked down and the balance must be paid and the goods removed away within one month failing which the Railway Company will not be responsible for their safe custody and the goods will be resold on account and at the risk of the first purchaser.

A monthly rent of rupees 5 per cent. on the value of the materials will be charged by the Company as ground rent on all lots that are not removed within the stipulated time allowed for their removal.

MENESSE & CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

PATHE SUPER GAZETTE includes the 1927 DERBY
TIME: 6-15, 8-15 and 10 P.M.

PATHE CINEMA ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

BANKING.

Bank of Baroda Ltd

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.

(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.)

Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 60,00,000
Capital Called-up ..... Rs. 30,00,000
Reserved Fund ..... Rs. 22,50,000

HEAD OFFICE:
MANDVI, BARODA.

BRANCHES:

Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Mehsana Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patan Sidhpur, Amreli, Kalol, Dwarka, Kadi and Karjan.

DIRECTORS:

Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Kt., C.I.E., (Chairman).
Raj Ratna Sheth Maganbhai P. Haribhakti (Nagar Sheth, Baroda).
Sheth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad).
Bhaskarrao V. Mehta, Esq., M.A. LL.B,
Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M.A. (Agent), The Maharaja Mills Co. Ltd., Baroda).
R. B. Govindbhai Hathibhai Desai, Naib Dewon, Baroda.
Nawroji B. Saklatwala, C.I.E., (Tata Sons Ltd., Bombay).

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs 2½ per cent. per annum from 1st January to 30th June and at 2 per cent. from 1st July to 31st December and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on term to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK.

Deposits received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Sums of Rs. 500 and over accepted at 4 per cent., by transfers from Savings Bank accounts subject to three months notice of withdrawal Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited.

(REGISTERED IN LONDON).
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... ,, 100,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... ,, 92,500,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES:

Alexandria	Karachi	Seattle
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	London	Samarang
Buenos Aires	Los Angeles	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Manila	Shimonoseki
Changchun	Nagasaki	Sourabaya
Darien	Newchwang	Sydney
Fengtien	New York	Tientsin
Hamburg	Nagoya	Tokyo
Hankow	Osaka	Tsinan
Harbin	Peking	Tsingtau
Hongkong	Rangoon	Vladivostock
Honolulu	Rio de Janeiro	
Kai Yuan	Saigon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs.1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

WASHIO,
Manager.

BANKING.

Bank of India, Ld.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882).

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES: Calcutta and Ahmedabad.
LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ... Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 79,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2-1/2 per cent. on daily balance Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.

A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

SAVE EYES

of all troubles, even Cataract, Glaucoma, Granular lids etc., cured Without Knife by our nature's remedy Cocoanut Brand, "LOTUS HONEY"—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Dram Rs. 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4 Postage extra. Ask particulars.

NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi Bengal.
Tel.—Ulber, Kandi.
Agents.—BLISS & CO., Bombay
J. TIRETH & CO. Karachi.

A-1 TAILORING

AT

MODERATE RATES

A Personal visit to our establishment will satisfy you of facts.

The latest style in suiting for Winter and Summer wear. High Class workmanship. Perfect finish. Expert trained Cutter. Complete Outfitting and Travelling Goods at the most Reliable Prices.

ALSO

FOREIGN MONEY EXCHANGED
Curios, High Grade NILGIRI TEA
AND
PURE EUCALYPTUS OIL.

E. I. DALVI & Co.

Proprietors of The New Bombay Tailoring Co.
67, ESPLANADE ROAD,
Opp: Bombay Club, BOMBAY.

When You Spend so much for Your Clothes why not be certain that they are made by artistic Tailor

ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO.
MERCHANT TAILORS.
PRINCESS STREET BOMBAY

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

AMERICANS:—Light rains—Crop prospects improving—No talk about weevil—Scattered selling—Nervous feeling—Futures 7 to 13 points Lower—Range 8 points.

LOCAL:—Scattered Liquidation—Japanese Bought. Closed steady.

PRIVATE CABLE.

Bombay, July 6.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables:—

N. Y. October Highest. 17.10 (at the opening) lowest 17.02 (10.09 a.m.)

Light rains along Carolina Coast.

Messrs. Langley and Co., have received the following cable from Liverpool Agents.

Market hesitating awaiting publication Acreage Report.

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co.'s report:—

The American markets are quiet but steady with small fluctuations.

The U.S.A. Government Report on acreage will be published on Saturday at 6-30 p.m. English summer time (i.e. after the close of all markets.)

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar's New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cable under date 5th instant as under:

"Weather were favourable, but tone of market good."

Messrs. P. Chrystal and Co., in their today's daily report state that the local market acts in a tired manner and unless fresh stimulus in the form of good weather reports is given to it, they look for a decline.

AMERICANS:

After a day's close, the New York futures market opened quiet and prices declined 13 points during the first few minutes on easier Liverpool cables and better weather reports, there was only mill business as operators are not inclined to take risks at present level and prices fluctuated within a narrow range of 8 points. The close was quiet at a decline of 7 to 13 points. Spot cotton declined 10 points to 17.05 c.

The New Orleans Market ruled quiet and closed 8 to 12 points lower. Spot cotton prices remained unchanged.

The Liverpool Market opend one point higher, but see no response from other markets closed quiet at a decline off 2 points Spot cotton closed unchanged at 9.53d. per lb., with spot sales of 12,000 bales.

There continues excellent demand for spot cotton in Liverpool, but the action of the market is disappointing. There must be some reason at the back of the situation, either decided improvement in the crop prospects or spinners may be calling cotton against their previous purchases. Fresh demand for cotton at this level is bound to have a hardening tendency, but none is in evidence. Thus we believe that spinners takings during the season are very heavy and it goes to prove that spinners are fully covered against their commitments which means there will not be usual demand by the trade to absorb hedge selling. However if prices are pushed higher, it may act as a check to the demand for textiles and thus spinners demand will be greatly lessened. At the same time only steady markets will be able to attract healthy demand for cloth otherwise with improving crop prospects and trade fully covered for some months, we believe the burden of hedge selling will be felt adversely on the prices.

LOCAL MARKET.

Bombay, July 6.

Following easier advices from New York, the local market opened quiet at Rs. 330 for Broach—July-August delivery. Prices declined on long liquidation owing to fears of tenders. At the decline Japanese firms were buying and prices showed improvement. The close at Marwari Bazar Session was as under:—

	Op.	Hi.	Lo.	Close.
Broach J.A.	330	331	329-8	331
Broach A.-M.	341	342	339-8	342
Oomra July	321-8	322-8	320	322-8
Oomra D.-J.	328-8	324-12	322-8	324-12
Bengal D.-J.	294	295	294	295

SEWRI MARKET.

Bombay, July 6.

Liverpool opened 3 points lower but later cables showed it 1 point low. In the local market Japanese firms were buyers which resulted into small rise and the market closed steady:—

	Op.	Hi.	Lo.	Close.
Broach J.-A.	331	333-4	331	333-4
Broach A. M.	342	343-8	342	343-4
Oomra July	322-8	323-8	322-8	323-8
Oomra D.-J.	325	327	325	327
Bengal D.-J.	296	297-8	296	297-8

SAMPIN MARKET.

Bombay, July 6.

Sampin closed this morning as under:—

	Yen.
July	218.30—2.50
October	223.50—2.60
January	224.50—1.90

TENDERS.

Bombay, July 6.

	To-day.	Total.
F. G. M. G. Broach	2,000	5,800
Fine M. G. Oomra	800	1,800

BULLION MARKET.

SILVER.

Bombay, July 6.

Yesterday both London and New York markets closed unchanged. The local market opened at Rs. 59/- and declined As. 59/12 on local operators selling. Shanghai Exchange was also easy. The market closed as under:—

Ready	58	13	0
Ashad	58	13	0
Shravan	58	14	0

Double options premium.—

Ashad	0	8	0
Shravan	1	2	0

GOLD.

Bombay, July 6.

The market continues quiet with a limited enquiry and prices closed as under:

Ready Bar	21	7	3
Ashad	21	7	9
Shravan	21	8	0
Sovereigns Ready	13	8	0
Sovereigns Forward	13	8	0
National Bank	21	11	3

EXCHANGE

Bombay, July 6.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 25/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 13-16.
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 13/16.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 27/32.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 1/8.
Bank's buying T T 1/5 7/8.
Bank's buying D D 1/5 29/32.
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 902.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 972.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 957.
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 131 1/2.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 127 1/2.
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling Rs. 136 1/2.
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D L Rs. 174 1/2.
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 156.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 277 1/2.
CROSS RATE—
London—New York Dol. 4.85 5/8.
London—Paris Frcs. 124.01.
London—Switzerland 25.23.
London—Brussels Frcs. 34.93.
London—Rome Liras 87.75.
London—Berlin Marks 20.48 1/2.
Tone of Exchange.—Quiet Market.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, July 6.

3 Months 4-3/8 per cent.
6 Months 4-1/2 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Steadier.
Money Call 3 per cent.
1 Month 2 per cent.
3 Months 2 per cent.
6 Months 2 1/2 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Steadier.
Imperial Bank Rate 5 per cent.

WEEKLY BULLION REVIEW

Bombay, July 6.

In their weekly report issued to-day, Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee state that our silver market closes 10 annas lower than the last week. Early, the market was steady on maintained Shanghai Exchange but, later, eased on selling by dealers, poor off-take and lower Chinese Exchange. With the exception of yesterday, the market has remained quiet and narrow, the business transacted being small. Yesterday there was considerable activity on the fluctuations in Shanghai Exchange. The highest price for the first settlement touched during the week was Rs. 59/9 on the 30th ultimo and the lowest Rs. 58/12 yesterday, the range for the week being Rs. 0/13. T. T. Shanghai on London is 0 3/16d. lower. The highest rate for T. T. Shanghai on London was 2/7 on the 30th ultimo and the lowest 2-6 5/8 yesterday. That market was closed on Friday and Saturday and it is reported that the fluctuations in it have recently been influenced by the movements in the Yen Exchange.

The London price is 0 5/16d. lower compared to the last week. The market has been dull with business small. Early, China and India were small buyers but later China sold. New York Silver price, last received on the 2nd instant, is 56 1/8 cents i.e., 0 5/8 cent lower than the last week's closing. The highest price was 56 5/8 cents on the 30th ultimo and the lowest 56 1/8 cents on the 2nd instant.

The prices for Gold are about unchanged, yesterday's closing being Rs. 21/8/0 for ready, Rs. 21/7/9 for the first settlement and Rs. 21/8/0 for second settlement. London price remains practically unchanged at £4-11 1/2.

As anticipated in our last Review our market has continued to remain within narrow limits, with dealers inclined to be bearish. At lower prices however the market has hitherto received support from outside interests and general buying comes into evidence. We therefore continue to advise operating on both sides—buying on declines and selling on bulges.

SEEDS.

Bombay, July 6.

The ruling rates of the Seeds Trading Association are as under:—

Castorseeds September delivery, opening Rs 49/4/0, highest Rs. 49/13/0, lowest Rs. 49/2/0, closing Rs. 49/9/0.

Cottonseeds January delivery, opening Rs. 4/6/3, closing Rs. 4/5/9.

Groundnut Seeds July delivery, opening Rs. 59/8/0, closing Rs. 59/8/0.

Groundnut Seeds February delivery, opening Rs. 55/8/0, highest 55/15/0, closing Rs. 55/12/0.

PRODUCE MARKET

LINSEED AND WHEAT.

Bombay, July 6.

The Linseed market continuous quiet in the absence of any enquiry. There was some decline in wheat prices owing to local operators selling. The undertone of the produce market is easy.

Linseed Sept.	11	0	6
Linseed May	11	0	6
Wheat Sept.	7	15	6
Wheat May	7	13	6

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, July 6.

Receipts of various raw produce into Bombay upto noon the 5th inst.

Wheat	9,133 cwts.
Linseed	3,807 ,,
Rape, Rai & Mustardseeds	619 ,,
Gingellyseeds	48 ,,
Poppyseed	67 ,,
Groundnuts	2,362 ,,
Castorseed	1,187 ,,
Rice	15,781 ,,
Myrabollams	2,660 ,,
Cottonseed	1,855 ,,
Mowraseed	655 ,,
Gram	2,378 ,,
Jowar	355 ,,
Barley	162 ,,
Raisee	3,414 ,,
Coal	227 tons.

PUNJAB PRODUCE QUOTATIONS.

(Special for the "Chronicle.")
(The Sri Krishna Bombay Trading Co. Ltd.)
Muktsar (Punjab), July 4.

Wheat Har	4 7 9
Wheat Bhadon	4 12 6
Wheat Asuj	4 14 6
Gram Har	3 12 0
Gram Asuj	4 2 0
Barley Asuj	3 7 9
Rapeseeds Bhadon	8 0 3
Cottonseeds Bhadon	4 3 3

READY

Wheat	4	6	0 to 4	12 0
Gram	3	11	0 to 3	13 0
Barley			3	4 0
Rapeseeds	7-12	0 to	8	2 0
Cottonseeds			4	0 0
Oil of Rapeseeds			19	6 0

Market Arrival —

Wheat	5,000 mds.
Gram	2,000 mds.
Barley	500 mds.
Rapeseeds	100 mds.

Market Condition.—Steady.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, July 6.

Ready prices have dropped by about 2 annas per cwt. in yesterday's closing price-levels. Our Forward Market has ruled steady to-day and the prices are unchanged around yesterday's closing price-levels.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the Bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 14/10 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 9/10 per cwt F B H.
S. S. Rajput Sh. 14 per cwt. F B H.
Shipment June Sh. 14/3 per cwt. F B H.
Shipment July/Aug/Sept Sh. 14/8 per cwt. F B H.
Shipment Octo/Nov/Dec Sh. 15 per cwt F B H.
Shipment Jan/Feb/March Sh. 15/4 per cwt. F B H.
Jamnagar C. I. F:—
July/Aug/Sept Sh 15/3 per cwt F B H.
Octo/Nov/Dec Sh. 15/6 per cwt. F B H.
Jan/Feb/March Sh. 15/10 per cwt F B H.
B. R. B. Beet Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 14/14 per cwt.
Beet Sugar.—Ready Rs. 14/12 per cwt.
Tone:—Steady.

(Continued from colum 6.)

Premier..	100	..	11	8
Sassoon Cotton ..	100	..	14	
Sassoon Silk	500	..	(90)	
Sholapur	1,000	200	8800	
Simplex	100	..	185	
Sir Shapurji, Broach	100	..	30	
Standard	500	..	1625	
Swadeshi	500	..	518	12
Swan	00	..	160	
Tata Mill O.	5	..	100	
Vishnu Cotton O. ..		90	28.0	
Vishnu P.	500	35	600	
Western India Spng. ..	1,000	50	97	

SHARE MARKET FLUCTUATIONS

Ahmedabad		402	8
Bombay Cotton		347	8
Bombay Dyeing		978	12
Century ..		423	12
Centra India		133	12
Colaba Land		147	8
Crescent		211	4
Edward Sassoon			
Fazulbhoy		913	12
Finlays		148	12
Globe		36	
Gokak		135	
Indian Bleaching		242	8
Indore Malwa		378	12
Kohinoor		12	50
Madhowjee		127	8
Mathuradas		80	
Meyer Sassoon		92	8
Mysore		126	4
New great Pearl	562 8	511 4	562 8	570
Pabany		240	
Phoenix		402	8
Simplex		185	
Swadeshi ..		514	12
Swan Mills		100	
Tata Mills		100	
Govt. paper 3 1/2 per cents.		77	14 6
Govt. Paper 4 per cent		10	4 0

STOCKS AND SHARES.

SMALL RISE IN MILL SHARES.

Bombay, July 6.

MILL SHARES:—

Cotton Mill Shares were steadier today and improved Rs. 5 than yesterday's rate. It is expected that the market will be slightly more steady.

There was very little doing in cash shares. Vishnu ordinary were done at 2,800, Dawn at 720.

CEMENT SHARES:—

Cement Shares were steady. It is anticipated that Katni first prefs. will get accumulated dividends, Katni second prefs. will get two years' accumulated dividends, while Katni ordinary and defs. will get nothing. The present workin of the company is considered to be progressive.

MISCELLANEOUS:—

There was some speculation in respect of Tata ordinary shares. Tata Hydro Shares were steady and done at 1,072-8; Andhra Valley at 822-8; and Tata Power at 557-8.

Bank shares were steady at the previous rates. In Miscellaneous New India were quoted at 5-8; Bombay Burma at 655, with partly paid at 187-8; Burma Patrol at 6-3; Scindia at 17; and Bombay Steam 212-8.

TATA STEEL:—

Tata Steel First prefs were done at 136; Second prefs. at 90; and Telephone at 41-8.

DEBENTURES:—

Telephone Eight-and-half per cent. 59-8 Tata eight per cent. 108-12; Kundli Power seven-and-half per cent. 100-12.

SECURITIES:—

The Securities market ruled quiet with a small business—

The Stock Exchange will be closed till Monday, the 11th instant for clearing purposes—

SHARES.

	Paid up Rs.	Last Divid	Quotation Rs.	as
LOCAL BANKS.				
Bank of India ..	50	22	79	8
Baroda	50	4	87	
Central Co. operative ..	50	1-2	68	
Central	25	1-4	29	12
Eastern	£5.	8 p.c.	80	
Imperial ..	500	80	1475	
Imperial Contributory ..	125	40	371	4
Union	5	0	5	15
CEMENTS AND MANGANESE				
Bundi	10		27	12
Central India Mining ..	10	4-8	26	
Indian Cement O.	350	..	205	
Katni Cement O.	100	..	173	12
Katni Cement D.	50	..	69	
Punjab Cement O.	10	..	7	10
Shivrajpur ..	10	8½	51	8
RAILWAY COMPANIES.				
Ahmedabad Prantij	500	11 p.c.	861	12
Amritsar Pattis	100	10 p.c.	145	
Central Province	100	10 p.c.	100	
Dhond Baramati	100	5 p.c.	99	
Guzerat	100	5 p.c.	92	
Hoshiarpur Doab	100	5 p.c.	100	
Markhana ..	100	5 p.c.	83	
Pandra Bhon ..	90	5 p.c.	81	
Sachora Jammai	100	5 p.c.	90	
Sara Sirajguni	100	5 p.c.	99	
Sialkot Narowal	100	5 p.c.	105	
Sind Light ..	100	12 p.c.	150	
Tapti Valley ..	500	5 p.c.	710	
Upper Sind Light	100	4 p.c.	81	
STEAMER COMPANIES.				
Bombay Steam Navigation Co	250	..	211	4
Bombay Steam Navigation P.	350	..	245	
Scindia Steam	150	..	17	7
ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.				
Ahmedabad Electricity ..	100	5 p.c.	78	
Andhra Valley O	1,000	..	822	8
Andhra Valley P.	1,000	..	960	
Bombay Tramways O. ..	50	2-8	146	4
Bombay Tramways P... ..	50	2-8	0	
Karachi Electricity	100	6	104	
Surat Electricity	100	..	75	
Tata Hydro-Elec. O ..	1,000	40	1075	
Tata Hydro-Elec. P. ..	1,000	7 p.c.	997	8
Tata Power O...	1,000	..	557	8
Tata Power P.	1,000	..	556	4
PRESS COMPANIES.				
Barsi Press ..			430	
Akbari ..	500	..	126	
Fort	475	..	150	
Harvey & Sabapathy ..	500	20-35	1025	
Indian Cotton ..	128	17/8	170	
Manmad Manufacturing ..	250	2	220	
New Berar ..	500	7	755	
New East India	1,000	9	980	
New Mofussil P.	400	5	500	
New Prince of Wales ..	500	5	510	
Vollart U.P. ..	500	5	540	
MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.				
Alcock Ashdown	100	..	291	4
Belapur Co. Ltd.	76	..	41	
B. Burma T. Corporation	125	20	6 3	12
B. Burm T. Corporation New	0	8	187 8	Prem
Burma Corporation	10	0-6	9	14
Bombay Uganda	80	nil	36	
British Burma Petroleum ..	8	0-6-9	6	7
Indo Burma Petroleum ..	100	..	170	
Jost Engineering	100	10	140	
Mackenzie ..	100	30	360	
New Union Flour Mills	100	50	30	
Port Canning ..	1,000	50Y	680	
Tata Iron Pref. 1st.	150	6 p.c.y	136	
Tata Iron Pref. 2nd.	150	..	90	
Tata Iron and Steel Def. ..		30	190	
Tata Iron and Steel Ordy. ..			53	8
Thacker ..	50	..	115	

SECURITIES

Bombay, July 6.

3 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 77/15.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 95
4 per cent. Loan due 1960/70 Rs. 89/5.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 101/7.
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 102/8.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs 103/9.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 108/6.
5-1/2 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 106/8.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927 Rs. 100/13.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 105/8.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 108/12.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1937 Rs. 107/15.
6-1/2 per cent Bombay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 112/14.
4 per cent. Port Trust due 1947 Rs. 88.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 86/8.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 86/8.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 112/10.
6 per cent Municipal 1926-49 Rs. 103
Forward rates. 15th July Sett. 3 1/2 per cent. Paper Rs. 77/15 1945/55 Rs. 108/6.

Telephone ..	50	Nil	41	8
INSURANCE COMPANIES.				
Empire of India	60	225	1200	
Industrial & Prudential ..	8	1-4 p.c.	6	2
Jupiter ..			6	00
New India ..	25	..	23	10
Oriental Life ..	100	30 p.c.	1905	
Vulcan	10	0 8 0		12
MILLS.				
Ahmedabad Advance ..	100	10	402	8
Apollo	50	..	7	
Assur Virjee ..	100	..	2	
Berar Manfg. ..	200	30	210	
Bombay Cotton Co.	50	16	317	8
Bombay Cotton P.	10	5 p.c.	9 6	4
Bombay Dyeing etc.	250	25	923	12
Bombay Industrial	108		6	
Bombay Woollen	100	..	70	
Bradbury ..	250	nil	307	8
Broach Fine Counts ..	50	..	75	
Century ..	100	10y	423	12
Central India O.	100	16	533	12
Central India P.	500	5 p.c.	475	
Ceylon	100	..	87	
Colaba Land			146	4
Mill	100	6		
Crescent ..	100	4	211	4
Currimbhoy ..	250	..	250	
David	500	..	250	
Duria	100	..	170	
Dawn	250	55	720	
D. Sassoon United O. ..	7-8	..	1	0 6
Ebrahimbhoy Pabanay	150	nil	140	
Edward Sassoon ..	200	nil	136	4
Elphinstone O. ..	700	..	23	
Emperor Edward ..	500	..	145	
Fazulbhoy	100	25	913	12
Finlay	1,000	..	148	12
Framjee Petit ..	100	..	625	
Gokak	100	5	133	12
Hindoostan	1,000	125	1900	
Indian Bleaching etc	100	..	242	8
Indian Manufacturing	1,000	125	1220	
Indore Malwa United	100	10	378	12
Jamshed O.	250	..	70	
Khatau Makanjee ..	Nil	..	100	
Kilachand	25	..	3	4
Kohinoor	500	..	1235	
Lakshmi Cotton ..	1,000	100	6350	
Madhavrao Scindia ..	100	..	17	8
Madhowji Dharamsi	100	..	130	
Madras United ..	250	15	400	
Maneckjee Petit ..	1,000	80	1830	
Mathradas	100	..	80	
Meyer Sassoon ..	100	..	92	8
Morarjee Goculdas ..	1,000	..	3275	
Model Mills, Nagpur ..	250	..	128	12
Mysore	53	4	126	4
New City of Bombay	100	10	120	
New Great Eastern ..	300	nil	315	12
Ommanshai (100) ..	75	..	45	
Pearl	250	8	573	12
Poenix	100	10	402	8

(Continued in column 4)

DAILY ROOM RATES.

Bombay, July 6.

Bengal Dec/Jan				295
Broach Apl/May				342
Broach July/Aug				332
Oomra Dec/Jan				325
Oomra July				323
Bengal	323	317	310	302
S./P.	319	313	306	298
Rajputana	323	317	310	302
Broach	344	340	334	
S./D.	353	348	343	
P./A.	356	349	342	
K./V.	341	341	336	
Dholera	340	337	332	
Kalajin	343	340	335	
Surat	405	402	399	
Navsari	415	412	409	
Oomra No. 3	332	328	322	
C. P. No. 1	344	340	334	
C. P. No. 2	338	334	328	
Khandesh	328	324	318	
Muthia	325	321	315	
Comptah		370	366	362

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay July 6th.

		Ready Mill Terms New.
Bengal Superfine	M. G.	3[illegible]-7
,, Fine	302 Nov. + 28 Dec. + 18	
,, F. G.	,,	298
Sind-Punjab Fine	,,	300 2
,, F. G.	,,	298
Wardha-Hingt Fine	M. G.	337-40
Nagpur	337-40 Nov. + 3 Dec + 24	
Yeotmal	,,	330-32
Arvi	330/32 Nov + 27/8 De + 16-7	
mraoti		325-28
K amgaon-Akola	322/25 Nov + 20/1 Dec + 11	
Mulkapur	,,	322-25
Khandesh	320-22 Nov. + 13 Dec. + 1/2	
Muthia Fine	,	320
Nanded/Purna Best Quality	,,	3[illegible]
Purna Averaga	,,	3[illegible]
Parbhani/Sailu	,, ,,	328/30
Indore/Ujjain	,, ,,	330
Barwah Sanavad	,,	322/30
Broach Fine M.G.,		345/50
F.G.,		3[illegible]/40
Westerns Good MG		335/37
,, HG.		
Cambodia Fine M G		380/85
Miraj/Sangli F.G. M G		345/5[illegible]
Compta F.G.M.G.		345/50
Dholera		
Kadi/Viramgam		

DAILY COTTON STATISTICS

(MESSRS. BRUEN & CO.)

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Bombay, July 6

In full pressed Bales.	Yesterday.	Since 1st. September This Year	Last Year
Khandesh ..	85	5,13,377	2,90,466
Central India	362	2,98,516	3,72,344
Barsi and Nagar	640	2,00,226	2,30,684
Hyderabad-Gaorani		68 638	73,970
Berar	163	5,67,566	4,73 289
Central Provincee	5	2,27,619	2,45,211
Total Oomras..	1255	16,75.942	16,75,964
Dholera	77	1,90,701	2,76,294
N.W. Provinces ..		57,881	1,29,516
Rajputana ..	319	56,315	1,08190
Sind-Punjab ..	93	1,15,214	2,10,213
Broach		2,37514	3,12010
Coompta & Dharwar	371	1,24999	1,37220
Westerns-Northerns	503	61396	91,091
Cocoanada ..		4,07	2 634
Tinnevelly & Cambodia	921	37,676	53,721
Persian	22	4227	4348
American.. ..	1268	3,31,779	17257
Egyptian and African		81,308	72,441
Comilla, Burma & Other sorts		252	3,347
Total	16369	29,78,611	31,74 176

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st. Sept. to 3th June

In full pressed Bales.	Yesterday.	This year	Last year.
Europe	473	5,61,502	5,04,865
Japan & China	1308	14,00 676	16,33,381
Coast Ports ..	1	22,283	22,303
Up-country by Rail		1,42,449	93,031
Afloat in harbour for Europe			
China and Japan		7,450	2,893
Total	1774	19,34,355	22,56,477

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, July 6.

300	Japan T & Co.	Broach	341
200	Do.	Jalna	328
100	Do.	Khamgaon	330
100	Currimbhai	Ujjain	323
100	Chatarbhoy Jeram	Khandesh old	300
100	Mithabhai Nathu	Broach	340
100	Forbes & Co. Khamgaon old		305
100	Moon Mill	Panchpal	303

THE WEATHER

MONSOON ACTIVE EVERYWHERE.

SIMLA, July 6.

The monsoon is active over the whole of the country. A shallow depression lies over the West Punjab.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Assam, Bengal, the United Provinces, East Kumaon Hills, the Central Provinces, West Central India, West Sind, Rajputana, East Gujarat, Konkan, Mysore, Malabar and Madras Deccan and local in Burma, Bihar and Orissa, the United Provinces, West Central Provinces, the East Punjab Hills, the Punjab East and North, Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad, North Madras, and Southeast Madras Coast North. A few falls have occurred in the North West Frontier Province.

Chief amounts are:—Bassein one inch, Akyab and Dibrugarh one and a half, Sibsagar four, Tezpur one and a half, Dhubri one, Silghar two, Cherrapunji eight, Cox's Bazar three, Chittagong two, Narayanganj, and Barisal one and a half, Saugor Island three, Mymensingh, Naya Dumka and Gorakhpur one, Cawnpore one and a half, Lucknow two, Mainpuri one, Dehra Dun, Dalhousie and Sialkot one and a half, Rawalpindi a quarter, Dera Ismail Khan a half, Hyderabad (Sind) three quarters, Karachi, Kotah, Veraval and Surat one, Khandwa one and a half, Dachmarhi three quarters, Bombay and Ratnagiri one, Mormugao one and a half, Karwar five, Mercara three, Mangalore and Calicut four, Cochin one and a half, Salem three and Kurnool one.

Forecast:—An increase along the Gangetic plain.—A. P.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

6th July 1927.

STATIONS.	24 hours to 8 a.m. of	Total since 1st June 1927	Total for the corresponding period 1925		1926	
	In. Ct.	In. Ct	In.	Ct.	In.	Ct
Colaba Point ..	0.23	41.93	28	51	15	91
Fort	1.00	46.05	28	38	20	15
J. J. Hospital ..	0.76	37.80	28	93	20	65

DAILY WEATHER REPORT

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 6th July 1927, giving data for the preceding 24 hours:—

The Punjab.—Rawalpindi reports 0.30in. of rain and Ambala 0.17in. Skies are in general moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is in defect in the south western districts and in excess generally elsewhere. Maximum temperature was above normal in the central parts of the area; the minimum was higher than usual at Multan and lower at Rawalpindi. The thermometer rose yesterday to 110degs. at Multan.

The United Provinces.—Mainpuri has had 0.92in. of rain, Jhansi 0.45in. and Cawnpore 1.30in. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded and the air is generally more humid than usual. Temperature was locally below normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Karachi reports 1.01in. of rain, Ajmer 0.28in., Kotah 1.11in. and Mount Abu 0.13in. Skies are clear over upper Sind and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in excess in southwest Rajputana and in defect in upper Sind. Maximum temperature was higher than usual at Jacobabad and Ajmer and lower at Jodhpur and Kotah; the minimum was above normal in upper Sind and below normal in lower Sind and at Kotah. Jacobabad recorded yesterday a maximum temperature of 115deg.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Dwarka has had 0.65in. of rain, Bhuj 0.16in., Veraval 1.03in., Rajkot 0.15in., Bhavnagar-Para 0.40in., Surat 0.95in., Ahmedabad 0.52in., Deesa 0.23in., Neemuch 0.32in. and Indore 0.48in. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The air is locally more humid than usual in Kathiawar. Maximum temperature was below normal in east Kathiawar and locally in Gujarat; the minimum was almost as usual throughout the division.

The Central Provinces.—Jubbulpore reports 0.36in. of rain, Saugor 0.15in., Hoshangabad 0.22in., Khandwa 1.25in., Akola 0.83in., Amraoti 0.78in., Nagpur 0.55in. and Raipur 0.20in. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded and humidity is locally in excess. Temperature did not differ much from the normal.

The Konkan.—Bombay has had 0.93in. of rain, Ratnagiri 1.45in., Marmagao 1.64in. and Karwar 4.75in. Skies are overcast and moisture in the air is almost as usual. Maximum temperature was nearly normal; the minimum was lower than usual in the south of the division. The highest temperature recorded yesterday at Bombay was 83.2deg. (2deg. below normal) and the lowest 77.4deg. (1deg. below normal).

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Malegaon reports 0.46in. of rain, Poona 0.13in., Belgaum 0.84in. and Nizamabad 0.17in. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Vapour in air is in excess in the north Bombay Deccan. Maximum temperature was generally below normal in the west of the division; the minimum was almost as usual everywhere.

General Remarks.—The monsoon has been vigorous on the west coast of the Peninsula and generally active over the whole of the reporting area. Rainfall has been nearly general in the west United Provinces, Gujarat, Kathiawar, Central India West, the Central Provinces, the Konkan and Malabar, and local in the north and east Punjab, the east United Provinces, Sind, Rajputana, the Bombay Deccan, north Hyderabad, Mysore, the Madras Deccan, southeast Madras and on the north Madras coast. The chief amounts, besides those already mentioned, are 3.70in. at Mangalore, 3.85in. at Calicut, 1.51in. at Cochin, 0.11in. at Masulipatam, 0.18in. at Cuddapah, 0.28in. at Bangalore, 0.29in. at Coimbatore and 0.35in. at Negapatam.

Forecast.—Rainfall is likely to decrease in Gujarat and Kathiawar and extend in Rajputana and the Punjab.

Observations recorded at 8 hrs., on Wednesday, the 6th of July 1927

STATIONS.	Rainfall Past 24 hours.	Total 1st June to date	Departure 1st June date
Quetta ..	..	0	—0.21
Multan ..	..	0.21	—0.74
Rawalpindi ..	0.30	1.1	—2.21
Lahore ..	0.01	0.55	—1.91
Hissar ..	..	0.50	—1.78
Ambala ..	0.17	4.66	—0.82
Delhi ..	..	0.69	—3.94
Agra ..	..	0.88	—3.15
Mainpuri ..	0.92	2.56	—1.93
Jhansi ..	0.45	3.39	—3.24
Cawnpore ..	1.30	3.79	—0.98
Allahabad ..	0.08	4.95	—2.22
Jacobabad ..	..	0	—0.33
Karachi ..	1.01	1.02	+0.02
Bikaner ..	..	0.70	—1.22
Ajmer ..	0.28	1.06	—2.46
Jaipur ..	..	0.57	—3.15
Kotah ..	1.11	1.71	—2.70
Mount Abu ..	0.13	4.00	—4.97
Bhuj ..	0.16	2.57	+0.08
Dwarka ..	0.65	2.57	—0.23
Veraval ..	1.03	5.71	+3.26
Rajkot ..	0.15	6.05	+0.19
Bhavnagar Para..	0.40	4.87	—0.64
Surat ..	0.95	13.67	+2.39
Ahmedabad ..	0.52	10.06	+3.82
Deesa ..	0.23	2.78	—0.88
Neemuch ..	0.32	3.09	—2.91
Indore ..	0.48	5.13	—2.43
Jubbulpore ..	0.36	6.29	—4.25
Saugor ..	0.15	5.96	—2.82
Hoshangabad ..	0.22	5.68	—2.77
Khandwa ..	1.25	9.57	+2.64
Akola ..	0.83	8.42	+1.85
Amraoti ..	0.78	15.01	+6.99
Nagpur ..	0.55	19.19	+7.95
Chanda ..	..	..	..
Raipur ..	0.20	10.04	—1.47
Bombay ..	0.93	41.93	+18.26
Ratnagiri ..	1.05	35.48	—0.42
Marmagoa ..	1.64	30.8.	—4.23
Karwar ..	4.75	44.50	—0.87
do. 5th ..	2.10	39.75	—4.15
Malegaon ..	0.46	9.18	+3.88
Ahmednagar ..	..	7.09	+1.71
Poona ..	0.13	7.88	+2.05
Sholapur ..	..	6.49	+0.96
Bijapur ..	..	3.79	+0.06
Belgaum ..	0.84	9.48	—1.09
Nizamabad (Indur.)	0.17	13.19	+6.03
Hyderabad ..	..	7.39	+1.78
Mangalore ..	3.70	58.55	+13.00
Calicut ..	3.85	44.45	+4.92
Cochin ..	1.51	34.89	+1.09
Trivandrom ..	0.03	14.96	—0.14
Colombo ..	0.01	10.53	+1.87
Masulipatam ..	0.11	6.38	+0.75
Bellary ..	..	2.62	+0.44
Cuddapah ..	0.18	5.09	+1.45
Madras ..	0.02	4.30	+1.60
Bangalore ..	0.28	4.29	+0.62
Coimbatore ..	0.29	1.79	—0.12
Trichinopoly ..	..	2.90	+1.15
Negapatam ..	0.35	1.05	—0.65

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 6th July 1927.

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F.) at 8 a.m. 29.699 inches (.020 above normal).

Barometer (corrected at 4 p.m. (previous day) 29.554 inches (.067 below normal).

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours +.121 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 80.7 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 77.2 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 83.2 degrees (2.3 below normal.)

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 77.4 degrees (0.8 below normal).

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 85 per cent.

Relative Humidity at 4 p.m. (previous day) 85 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. W. S. W.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 16 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 218 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 32 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10) 10.

Rainfall in 24 hours 0.93 inches.

Total rainfall during the month 9.41 inches.

Total rainfall during the year 42.00 inches.

Weather Remarks.—Rain.

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Can you afford to take chances on the safety of your valuable papers when you can have absolute safety for them in our SAFE DEPOSIT VAULT for only Rs. 20 a year?

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For further particulars write to—

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED

LONDON SHARE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, July 6.

Messrs. Lewis and Jones, have received the following quotatios by cable from their London agents.

Name	Face Value	Latest Prices.
Millar's Timber & Trading Co. Ord.	£ 1 0 0	1 6 0
4½% India Loan 1950/55	100 0 0	92 7 6
African & Eastern Trade Copn. Ord.	1 0 0	1 7 0
Anglo Dutch Plants of Java.	1 0 0	2 5 0
Attock Oil.	1 0 0	0 18 9
Associated Portland Cement	1 0 0	0 18 9
Bengal Iron Ord.	1 0 0	1 1 3
Burma Copn.	Rs. 10 0 0	0 14 0
British American Tobacco.	£. 1 0 0	5 0 6
Courtaulds Ord.	1 0 0	6 17 0
Calico Printers	1 0 0	1 6 0
Dunlop Rubber Co. Ord.	0 6 8	1 15 0
Anglo Persian Oil Co.	1 0 0	4 6 3
English Elec. Co., Ord.	1 0 0	0 9 6
Fine Spinners Ord.	1 0 0	2 3 6
General Elec. Co. Ord.	1 0 0	1 10 0
Jokai Assam Tea Co. Ord.	1 0 0	4 16 3
Siemens Bros.	1 0 0	1 5 6
Central Provinces Manganese.	1 0 0	6 0 0
Hudson's Bay Co. Ord.	1 0 0	4 15 0
Malayalam Plantations Ord.	1 0 0	1 19 9
British Burma Pets. Ord.	0 8 0	0 9 1½
Rubber Plantations Investment Trust.	1 0 0	1 19 0
Soudan Plantations.	1 0 0	5 1 3
Vickers Ord.	0 6 8	0 9 7½
Pahang Consolidated Co. Ord. (Tin).	0 5 0	0 12 6
Imperial Tobacco Co. Ord.	1 0 0	4 19 0

Remarks:
Government Securities—Firm.
General Securities.—Steady but little doing.
Oil shares.—Dull and uninteresting.

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association.)
Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.
July, 6

	Per lb	Rs. a. p.
KHADI:—		
Textile	„	0 12 0
Century	„	0 11 9
Jacob	„	0 11 9
E. D. Sassoon	„	0 11 9
Apollo	„	0 11 9
LONG CLOTH (Full weight) 34/40 In;		
Standard Mill	Per lb	1 0 0
Century 91 1/2-92 1/2 ..	„	0 15 3
Century 6404-8705 ..	„	0 15 9
Hindustan Mill ..	„	0 15 9
Fazal (Mahal) ..	„	0 15 6
Phoneix	„	0 15 0
Pabaney (Phoolmala) ..	„	0 14 9
Maneckji (Patangia) ..	„	0 15 3
Kalamardan	„	0 15 6
Daud Sahib	„	0 14 6
Ganga Ghat	„	0 15 0
LONG CLOTH(Light weight) No. 5202/5303		
Rachael Mill	„	0 15 9
Hindustan Mill	„	0 15 9
David Mill	„	0 15 9
Apollo Mill	„	0 15 3
Moon Mill	„	0 15 3
LONG CLOTHx Quality:—		
Swan Finlay	„	0 15 0
Gold Mohor	„	0 14 9
ONG CLOTH Satin Calender 34-42 In:—		
Textile (Hand) ..	per lb.	0 15 9
Spring (Merchant) ..	„	0 14 9
Century (Bugle)	„	0 14 6
Apollo (Pyala)	„	0 14 6
Tata Mill (Darji) ..	„	0 14 6
Sakuntala	„	0 14 6
Sundari Brand	„	0 14 6
Globe	„	0 14 3
Rachael	„	0 14 0
Palkhi	„	0 14 6
Maher	„	0 14 9
Kechhwa	„	0 14 6
LEPAD:—		
Spring	„	0 15 0
Textile	„	0 15 0
Century	„	0 14 6
DHOOTIES 7, 8, 9 Yards:—		
Spring (Balance) ..	„	1 0 3
Jacob	„	1 0 0
Century	„	0 15 6
Mun Mill	„	1 0 3
DHOOTIES 10 Yards:—		
Spring (Balance) ..	„	0 15 3
Century	„	0 15 6
Jacob	„	0 15 0
Mun Mill	„	0 15 3
1386 Tata	„	2 11 0
CHECK GREY DRILL x lbs. 5:—		
Bombay Cotton ..	Per piece	3 13 0
Jamshed	„	3 13 0
Century	„	4 0 0
Pearl Pabaney ..	„	3 15 0
Hindustan No. 962	„	4 3 6
BLACK CHECK		
5800 Sholapur		10 0 0
58000 Kurla ..		8 2 0
1325 Morarj		5 6 6
GABRUN No. 5124		
Pearl Pabaney ..	„	7 10 0
Hindustan ..		7 10 0
E. D. Rachael ..	„	6 4 0
SALITA:—		
Century	„	0 14 3
Spring (Merchant)	„	0 14 3
STRIPPED SADIS Yards 12:—		
777 Kohinoor	Per piece	
777 Crescent ..	„	2 4 0
Apollo David ..	„	2 4 0
DUKDI Yards 12-13 14:—		
Kanta	..per lb	1 2 0
Phoenix	„	1 2 0
Kohinoor	„	1 2 0
Tata	„	1 2 0

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, July 5.

	Sellers.
Chartered Bank of I. A. & C.	£19-3/4
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register)	£115-1/2
P. & O. Banking Corporation	£10-3/8
National Bank	£49-3/4
Eastern Bank	£6-1/8
Funding Loan 4 per cent	£86-1/8
Conversion Loan	£7 -1/8
Indian Loan 5 1/2 per cent	£101-1/4
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent	£57-1/2
Indian Stock 3 per cent Sterling Loan	£60-1/2
Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent Sterling Loan	£70-1/2
Consols	£54-3/8
War Loan 5 per cent	£101
Victory Bonds 4 per cent	£93

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

Interest, Day to day Loans	3-3/8 p. c.
Interest, 7 Day's market Loans	3-1/2 p. c.
Bank Bills, 3 months	4-3/8 p. c.
Fine, Trade Bills, 3 months	4-3/4 p. c.
Bank Bills, 6 months	4-1/2 p. c.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months	5-1/4 p. c.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, July 5.

T T Berlin on London	20.48-3/4
T T Amsterdam on London	12.11-7/8
T T Brussels on London	34.93
T T Madrid on London	28.35
T T Milan on London	87.70
T T Berne on London	25.22
T T Paris on London	124.02
T T London on Prague	163.81

LONDON RUBBER.

London, July 5.

Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed, lb. Spot	1/ -7/8 Buyers.
Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed, lb. Spot	1/5 Sellers.
Pale Crepe, lb. Spot	1/4-7/8 Buyers.
Pale Crepe, lb.. Spot	1/5

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, July 5.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 21, C & F Calcutta.—	
July/Sept. per cwt	14/9
Oct/Dec. per cwt	14/10-1/2
Jan/Mar. per cwt	15/1-1/2
C & F Bombay.—	
Oct/Dec. per cwt	15/0-1/4
C & F Karachi.—	
Oct/Dec. per cwt	15/1

DEMAND BILLS.

New York, July 5.

Demand Bills	485.31

NEW YORK & LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKETS

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, July 5.

October	17.04	—.11
December	17.23	—.13
January	17.30	—.11
March	17.49	—.08
May	17.61	—.07
Middling Spot	17.05,	—.10

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

July	16.60	—.12
Oct.	16.92	—.08
Middling Sept.	16.67	—.

NEW YORK.

New York, July 5.

New York. 10-30 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

July	16.82
October	17.06
January	17.32
New York. Noon Call.	
July	16.79
October	17.03
January	17.29
New Orleans. 9 a.m.	
July	16.62
October	16.94
January	17.19

RECEIPTS AND EXPORTS OF U.S.A.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	13,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	11,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	25,000

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, July 5.

Scinde, Good	7.35
Scide, Fully Good	7.55
Scinde, Fine	7.75
Bengal, Good	7.35
Bengal, Fully Good	7.55
Bengal, Fine	7.75
Oomra, Good	7.75
Oomra, Fully Good	8.00
Oomra, Fine	8.25
Broach, Good	7.75
Broach, Fully Good	8.05
Broach, Fine	8.35

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, July 5.

July	17.15 + .28
August	17.18 + .28
September	17.20 + .28
October	17.33 + .28
November	17.30 + .28
December	17.30 + .28
January	17.30 + .28
February	17.30 + .28
March	17.30 + .28
April	17.30 + .28
May	17.30 + .28
June	17.30 + .28
July	17.30 + .28
Sakellaridis, F.G.F., Spot	17.60 + .30

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, July 5.

July	8.93—.02
August	8.99—.01
September	9.05—.02
October	9.11—.02
November	9.14—.02
December	9.17—.02
January	9.20—.02
February	9.21—.02
March	9.26—.02
April	9.27—.02
May	9.30—.02
June	9.31 .02
July	9.32—.02
Middling Spot	9.13

SALES.

Sales at Liverpool	12,000	Bales
Sales on Speculation	500	„
Sales of East Indian Cotton	Nil	

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, July 5.

Barletta Russo, per 63 lb.—	
Shipment Sellers July/Aug.	53/
Rosario Santa Fe, per 63 lb.—	
Shipment Sellers July/Aug.	54/
Wheat, Australian.—	
Shipment Sellers July/Aug.	55/9
Wheat, Coice White, Karachi.—	
Shipment Paid July/Aug.	54.10 1/2

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, July 5.

Cottonseeds, Bombay.—	
Shipment Quoted July/Aug.	£8/15/0
Castorseed, Bombay.—	
Shipment Sellers July/Aug.	£17/5/0
Rapeseed, Toria, ton.—	
Shipment Quoted July/Aug.	£19/15/0

LONDON SILVER.

London, July 5.

Silver—Market quiet.	
Spot	25-7/8
Forward	25-7/8

LONDON GOLD.

Bar Gold, Fine, per oz.	£4/4/10-1/2

LINSEED.

London, July 5.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton.—	
Shipment Sellers Juy/Aug.	£18/1/3
Shipment Sellers Aug/Sept.	£18/2/6
Linseed, Bombay.—	
Shipment Sellers July/Aug.	£19/2/6

LINSEED OIL.

London, July 5.

Linseed. Oil, naked, London, cwt.—	
Delivery Paid Sellers July/Aug.	32/3
Delivery Paid Sept/Dec.	32/10-1/2

COFFEE.

New York, July 5.

Coffee, Fair Rio, (No. 7, quality) Spot	14/

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

Bombay, July 6.

S.S. Tarantia, Captain Erskin from Liverpool.

S.S. Sommelsidjk, Captain Kemp, from Hamburg.

DEPARTURE.

Bombay, July 7.

S.S. Egremont, Captain Hudson, for Calcutta.

LOADING.

Bombay, July 6.

Steamer Merkara for London.
Steamer Mandala for London.
Steamer Circassia for Liverpool.
Steamer Razmak for Aden.
Steamer Sommelsidjk for Hamburg.
Steamer Shwedagon for Rangoon.
Steamer Barpeta for Busreh.

S.S. Tarantia: The Graham T. Company's steamer Tarantia, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool with a general cargo.

S.S. Sommelsidjk: The E. D. Sassoon Company's steamer Sommelsidjk, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hamburg, with a general cargo.

S.S. Egremont: The L. Edward Ltd., steamer Egremont, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Calcutta, with a general cargo.

IMPORTS.

Bombay, July 6.

S.S. Trifels from Hamburg, Agents: Lionel Edwards:—

102 cases metal buttons; 2 cases lubricating greese; 309 brls white oil; 29 cases toys; 50 cases padlocks; 12 cases silver circles; 88 cases camphor powder; 20 cases camphor in stals; 12 cases harmless chemicals; 10 drums and 20 kegs permagnet of potash; 20 drums chloride of zinc; 49 cases cutlery; 550 cases [illegible] 61 bales exhausted cloves; 22[illegible] per, 15 cases cotton goods; 40 [illegible] iron ware; 22 cases glass beads; 275 [illegible]ms magnesium chloride; 61 cases tin lamps; 25 cases cheap slate pencils; 10 cases lamp glasses; 10 cases china ware; 20 drums zinc chloride; 27 cases berlin wool; 265 hollow glass; 150 bundles brass sheets, 55 bundles and 14 pieces brass rods; 150 cts. glass bottles; 17 cases and 75 cts. earthern ware; 13 cases hollow glass ware; 678 cases spirits; 98 bundles and 6 cases haricane lamps; 123 cases padlocks and accessories 18 cases art silk fancies; 205 rolls wire netting; 30 cases window glass; 40 cases shoe sacks; 10 cases dog chains; 13 cases cotton trimmings; 90 pieces foot vices; 20 cases cycle and motor car accessories; 109 bundles motor rubber, 20 cases iron covers hooks and eyes; 25 bales paper; 11 cases iron hasps and staple; 33 cases haricane lantern pars; 45 cases marbles; 90 cases slate pencils; 25 cases slates; 20 cases glass ware; 18 cases carbonate of ammonia powder; 10 cases and 8 cts. hardware; 17 cases almine ware; 35 cases wine; 39 cases leonic goods; 64 cases umbrella hardware; 16 cases art silk goods; 10 bundles ply wood; 30 cases chrome paper; 10 cases sea stramers; 10 cases iron needles; 50 bks. acelate of lead, 30 cases earthern colour; 146 bundles wrought iron gas tubes; 17 cases match lebels; 144 bales paper; 36 pieces milk cans, 700 bags epsom salt; 394 bundles Y. M. sheets; 28 cases umbrella frames; 104 cts. tiles; 72 cases Y. M. sheeting; 18 cases German silver sheets; 20 cases iron locks; 300 bundles Y. M. squares; 174 bundles galvanized gas tubes.

EXPORTS.

Bombay, July 6.

S.S. Malta for Marseilles; 3000 ewt. castorseed, Volkart Bros.

For London: 2070 ewt. pepper, E. Virjes and Co.; 1 package carpet Thos. Cook and Son; 145 bales hemp, S. Paramanand and Co.; 4 bales goat skins, 2 bales sheep skins, M. Nissim.

S.S. Caracassia for Liverpool: 300 bales cotton, Japan Cotton Trading Co: 9 bales cotton, F. F. Campbell and Co.: 102 bales wool raw, D. Kundunmull; 122 bales wool raw, Cox and Kings Ltd.: 21 bales wool raw, F. F. Campbell and Co.: 117 bales wool raw, Bombay Co. Ltd.: 133 bales wool raw, D. Sassoon and Co.; 18 bales wool raw, Shamji Mal; 39 bales wool raw, G. Gummanmal; 17 bales wool raw, R. Peerchand; 409 bales wool raw, D. Kundanmal; 135 bales wool raw, R. Virchand; 81 bales wool raw, K. Soni; 131 bales wool raw, V. Oomersey; 4 cases brassware, R. H. Ninoomall; 2 bales woolen nandas, Pohumall Bros.; 1062 cwt. dillseed, J. Doyal; 26 bales cotton yarn, Swadeshi Mills Co. Ltd; 14 bales wool raw, G. Gambhir Chand; 91 bales wool raw, C. Ramsaroop; 7 bales wool raw, G. Sobhogmull; 63 bales wool raw, C. Ganshamdas; 100 bales wool raw, M. Motilal, 2000 groundnut oil cakes, Haridas and Sons; 125 bales cotton, Japan Cotton Trading Co.

AMERICAN COTTON ACREAGE

Messrs. A. Neylen and Co. in their report of the 2nd ultimo estimate the acreage in detail for the growing American Cotton Crop as under:—

	Area in Cultivation June 25, 1926	Average Percentage Decrease	Indicated Acreage 1926 97
North Carolina	2,015,000	8	1,853,800
South Carolina	2,716,000	8	2,498,720
Georgia	4,925,000	8	3,703,000
Alabama	3,699,000	10	3,399,100
Mississippi	3,869,000	13	3,313,530
Louisiana	2,019,000	22	1,574,820
Texas, N.	19,140,000	10	16,843,200
Texas, C.	19,140,000	14	16,843,200
Texas, S.	19,140,000	12	16,843,200
Oklahoma	5,085,000	21	4,015,570
Arkansas	3,867,000	15	3,286,950
Tennessee	1,178,000	9	1,071,980
Sundries	1,179,000	19	954,990
		p.c.	
Total	48,730,000	13	42,445,960

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

Municipal Marathi School Teachers' Conference, Damodar Thackersey Hall, Parel, 12 Noon (B. T).

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

Harwood League: R. A. M. C. vs. Cheshires, Cooperage, 5-45 p.m.—2nd Dn.—Police vs. Telegraphs, Oval, 5-45 p.m.

FRIDAY, July 8.

Harwood League: G. I. P. vs. Cheshires, Cooperage, 5-45 p.m.—2nd Dn.—Colaba United vs. "Times of India," Oval, 5-45 p.m.

SATURDAY, July 9.

The s.s. Razmak with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m. connecting s.s. Mantua at Aden.

Harwood League: S. Staffs vs. Bombay Gymkhana, Cooperage, 5-45 p.m.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION.

As Telegraphic Communication with Karachi is very imperfect due to bad weather on the Karachi side, ordinary telegrams are subject to delay.

HOMOEOPATHIC HOSPITAL.

The Report of patients treated att he Gujarat Homoeopathic Hospital for the month of June 1927 shows that the total for the month was 3,105, of which 158 were new admission.

DR. MOONJE IN LAXMI NAGAR. KHAR.

Residents of Khar will meet Dr. Moonje to-day Thursday) at 8 p.m. in Laxmi Society's pavilion, when all are requested to attend.

A MUSICIAN FROM MYSORE STATE.

Mr. Devendrappa, a musician who is under the direct patronage of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, has come to Bombay, and is arranging to give a series of music performances with vocal and instrumental. He is put up in the Gaiety Chambers.

CUTCHI MEMON DISPENSARY.

In the Haji Currim Mohamed and Cumoo Jaffer Suleman Charity Dispensary for Cutchi Memon women and children, situated at Bhavnagar mohalla, patients treated in the month of June last number 924. These consisted of 546 women and 384 children.

HINDU SANGATHAN.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Telugu People's Association there will be a public lecture delivered by Thakor Amarsinhji Sisoudia on "Hindu Sangathan" to-day (Thursday) at 3 p.m. (S. T.) at the "Telugu Hall" Kamatipura Bazar Road.

MUTTRA MUNICIPALITY'S WATER TAX.

A meeting of the Owners and trustees of the Dharamsalas at Muttra will be held at the office of the Hon. Sir Manmohandas Ramji Kt. Elphinstone Circle, Fort, to-day (Thursday) at 5-30 p.m. to consider the question about the Water Tax levied by the Muttra Municipality on the Dharamsalas and to form an Association of Dharasalas' owners.

ULEMA'S MEETING IN BOMBAY.

The annual general meeting of the Presidency Jamiat Ulema, Bombay, will be held at Pauka Building 1st floor), Bhindi Bazar, to-morrow (Friday) at 3 p.m. (B. T.), when the new office-bearers will be elected and the agenda for the Jamiat's Annual Conference will be decided upon.

MODERN STRONG ROOMS.

An ordinary general meeting of the Bombay Association of the Institute of Engineers (India) will be held in the Association's Library at Phoenix Building, Sprott Road, Ballard Estate to-day (Thursday) at 6-30 p.m. when Mr. W. T. Wren will lecture on "Construction of Modern Strong Rooms," with cinema and lantern illustrations. This meeting is open to the public.

LECTURE ON TRAINING IN ARCHITECTURE.

An ordinary meeting of the Bombay Architectural Association will be held in the Library Room on 1st Floor of the Royal Institute of Science (entrance from Mayo Road) to-day (Thursday) at 6-30 p.m. when a discussion on "Apprenticeship rather than school is the right method of training in the architectural profession" will be opened by Mr. Lovji F. Shroff, in favour of Apprenticeship, while Prof. Claude Batley, will defend the School System. Members and those interested are invited to attend.

PALITANA PILGRIM TAX.

REMISSION NOTIFICATION ISSUED.

The Dewan of the Palitana State, Palitana, wires under date July 6.

His Highness the Thakore Saheb of Palitana issued to-day a notification ordering a general remission of the pilgrim tax upto 14th July 1927, when, according to the Jain Calendar the monsoon begins.

The notification states that the concession, which is primarily made for the benefit of those devout Jains who might have made vows abnegating the use of certain articles till they made the pilgrimage, applies to all the jains.

CASHIER'S LAPSE.

READE PLEADS GUILTY TO THE CHARGES

HEAVY PUNISHMENT AWARDED.

Judgment was delivered by Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawala, the Third Presidency Magistrate, on Wednesday in the case in which Patrick Valentine Joseph Reade, the Cashier of the Central Agency Ltd., Bombay was charged with criminal breach of trust and falsification of accounts in respect of the sums of money i.e. Rs. 7,547-9-0, Rs. 8,324-3-0 and Rs. 918-1. The Magistrate convicted the accused and senteneed him to suffer three months' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 1,000, in default, to three months' rigorous imprisonment on each of the first two charges and to pay a fine of Rs. 1,000, in default, to suffer three months rigorous imprisonment on the third charge, the substantive sentences of imprisonment to run consecutively.

The accused as the Cashier of the Central Agency Limited, Bombay since 1923 was in charge of the cash and the books of account of the Company. In April last, the agent of the firm for Bombay found a deficit of Rs. 918-1-0 The accused admitted having taken the amount and made a statement of his own accord admitting that he had taken two more sums of Rs. 7547-9 and Rs. 8324-3. He wrote a letter to Mr. Mc Adam the Bombay Agent of the firm in which he stated that he took the moneys to pay one Captain Irwin who was his friend and who had helped him during a gas attack in the great war.

It was found from the books of account that the accused had failed to send the moneys to the banks but had made false entries purporting to show that they had been credited to the Company and sent to the bank.

The accused had pleaded guilty to the charges against him.

Mr. R. P. Thanawala with Inspector Hirst conducted the prosecution while the accused defended himself.

CASE AGAINST "I. D. MAIL."

COMPOUNDED ON EXPRESSING REGRET.

The Editor and Publisher of the "Indian Daily Mail" disclaim any ill-will or malice towards Mr. Shrilal Sastri and wish to express their regret if anything in the report of his case in the paper has inadvertantly been the means of causing him annoyance or prejudicial to his career."

In the above words, Mr. N. N. Saher, counsel for the Editor and Publisher of "The Indian Daily Mail" expressed their regret and declared that the case in which Mr. Shrilal Sastri had changed the Editor, Printer, and Publisher of the "Indian Daily Mail" with defamation was compounded, before Mr. H.P.H. Dastur the acting Chief Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court on Wednesday morning.

The Magistrate accordingly recorded the case as compounded.

CASE OF ATTEMPTED MURDER.

ACCUSED ATTEMPTS SUICIDE.

News was brought to the Byculla Police Station on Tuesday afternoon that an attempt to commit murder in the course of which the assailant attempted to put an end to his own life, was committed at the Railway laundry at Parel Road, Byculla. It transpired that one Odi Appa Salian, a Mangalorean Hindu was dismissed from the service of the laundry. On Tuesday afternoon, he visited the laundry on the pretext of giving some linen to the laundry to be washed and while the attention of the other employees was fixed on their own work, he took out a scythe, and, severely attacked one Miss Monica Wunes, clerk in the laundry. The girl in trying to defend herself received severe wounds on the arm and on her person. Foiled in his attempt to do away with her, the accused took out a phial containing some acid and emptied its contents down his throat, severely burning his tongue and throat. Sub-Inspector Sorabji of the Byculla Police Station arrived on the scene and removed both the girl and the man to the hospital. The girl is now out of danger but the accused has not regained the power of speech as yet, the contents of the phial have been sent to the chemical analyser for examination. A letter has been discovered in the pocket of the accused addressed to the Coroner and the Police Commissioner in which it is alleged that he contemplated killing the girl and himself. A remand was taken by the police before Mr. Thakar, Presidency Magistrate on Wednesday morning at Mazagon Police Court in the absence of the accused who is lying in hospital.

TWO PATHANS SENTENCED TO DEATH.

MURDER FOR LUCRE.

Following a unanimous verdict of guilty by the special jury at High Court Sessions two Pathans were sentenced to death by Mr. Justice Patker.

The accused were Shamshi Mahomed Pathan and Shima Badab two sturdy Pathans of 25 years of age. They conspired with one Miadad who subsequently turned approver to rob another pathan of his money. At midnight on 15th February last the three went to the shed of Shirkatshab their intended victim, who was a watchman in the Indian Hollow Concrete Company at Mahim. They coolly attacked the latter who was sleeping there and slashed his throat making him unconscious. Another Pathan, Mindad, who was also sleeping there was similarly handled by the culprits and he was overpowered after a severe struggle and done to death. The accused then decamped but were arrested by two policemen on suspicious. A blood-stained knife and Rs. 175 were recovered from them.

A unanimous Verdict of guilty was returned by the Jury against both.

Mr. Justice Patkar, sentencing the accused to be hanged, remarked that it was a cold-blooded murder committed for lucre, without any extenuating circumstance to to mitigate the heinousness of the crime.

INSOLVENT'S APPLICATION.

DISCHARGE GRANTED.

An application for discharge was made by Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai Advocate before Mr. Justice Rangnekar at the High Court on behalf of Edulji Kavasji Palha, a Parsi insolvent.

It was opposed by Mr. K. M. Talyerkhan on behalf of the opposing creditors, Messrs. Cowasji Jehangir and Co.

The insolvent was adjudicated an insolvent in June 1926, his liabilities amounting to 27 lakhs at the time. He started business as mill-store supplier in 1912 on borrowed capital. Subsequently he extended his business to Shipchandlar stores and Government contracts.

Between 1918 and 1921, the insolvent by his enterprize made a profit of Rs. 17 lakhs. In 1921, he floated the Darbhanga Spinning and Weaving Mills Co. Ltd., with a paid up capital of 40 lakhs, himself subscribing 17 lakhs in stores. The mill was completed in 1923, but owing to trade depression, it was taken into liquidation in 1925 and all his investments in the concern were wiped out. He lost over 17 lakhs, and had to wind up his business, sell of his ginning factory at Kargaon, factory at Navsari and his motor car business in Bombay.

In 1921, he borrowed 10 lakhs from Sir Cowasji Jehangir on the mortgage of his moveable property in Bombay which were then under construction. The buildings were not constructed, a heavy slump set in and he lost considerably. He had also borrowed 10 lakhs from the Maharaja of Durbhanga.

"A FALSE SUGGESTION."

Counsel for the applicant submitted it was a false suggestion that the insolvent had incurred the debts knowing that he was not in a position to repay them. The debts were incurred in 1919 when the insolvent was at the height of his prosperity, and was confident of repaying the same. Unfortunately on account of a heavy slump in the textile mills industry; the insolvent lost 17 lakhs in the Durbhanga Mills that wiped out all his capital and the profits he had made between 1912/1923.

Mr. Talyarkhan, for the opposing creditors, Cowasji Jehangir and Co. submitted that the insolvent had failed to keep proper books of account which would disclose his business transactions and financial position. He had speculated in properties with large amounts of borrowed money. In the Diana Motor Works he had lost Rs. 2 lakhs and the creditors were entitled to demand the production of the account books in connection with the Motor Works.

Mr. Desai replied that the insolvent had produced all the account books kept during the years 1919—1923.

Mr. Talyarkhan—That is an imposing list.

His Lordship granted the application for discharge.

DR. D. M. MASINA ROBBED

NOTES OF RS. 2,000 MISSING FROM DISPENSARY.

Dr. D. M. Masina, who has his dispensary at No. 60, Cumballa Hill, Bombay, has reported to the police a theft of two currency notes of Rs. 1,000 each within the last fourteen days. Police enquiries show that the currency notes were kept in a cupboard, the key of which was with the Pathan compounder. About two weeks ago Dr. Masina called in a carpenter to make certain alterations in the cupboard which were completed the same day. On Monday last the complainant desired to deposit the notes in a bank when he found them missing.

THEFT OF G. C. NOTES.

Mangal Hanuman, a Purdeshi washerman residing on the ground floor of a chawl at Chikalwady, Bombay, has reported to the police the theft of currency notes and gold ornaments collectively valued at Rs. 1,145 on Tuesday.

KILLED ON RAILS,

Haji Gulam Mohamed, a Mahomedan was crossing the railway lines at Byculla on Tuesday morning when he was knocked down by an electric train. The driver sounded the horn to warn Haji Gulam Mohamed and used the brake but before the train could come to standstill, he was crushed to death. At an inquest held by the Coroner, the jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

DEAD BODY IN SEA.

A corpse in a highly decomposed state was found floating in the sea at Worli on Tuesday evening. The police being informed removed the body to the morgue for inquest. The Coroner's jury returned a verdict of death by drowning but were unable to say whether it was accidental or homicidal as the body was in an advanced state of decomposition.

CORPORATION & MUNICIPAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

COMMISSIONER'S REPORT ACCEPTED,

A meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held on Wednesday afternoon, Mr. H. M. Rahimtoola presiding.

MUNICIPAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

Consideration was given to a letter from the Commissioner, dated the 25th June 1927, stating:—

"I have the honour to say that quotations were asked for from certain of the leading local newspapers, as to the rates which they would charge if all Municipal advertisements, notifications, etc., in respect of the departments under my control were sent for publication to them for a period of one year from 20th July 1927. I attach herewith a tabulated statement of the quotations received for the information of the Standing Committee. Two of the English papers "The Indian Daily Mail" and "The Bombay Chronicle," one Marathi paper—"The Nawakal," and one Gujarati paper—"The Hindustan and Praja Mitra-Parti", may I suggest be selected for the publication of all Municipal advertisements. The Municipal Commissioner will of course retain liberty to publish important advertisements, requiring wide publicity in any other newspapers which may be considered suitable. I do not think it necessary to enter into written contracts with the managers of these papers. As, however, it is probable that in certain cases at least the amounts of the advertisement charges may exceed Rs. 5,000 during the course of the year, on the analogy of Section 69 (c) of the Municipal Act, I request the approval of the Standing Committee to the arrangement proposed."

ADD "KHILAFAT" ALSO.

Mr. Fazal Ibrahim suggested that looking to the Mahomedan population, the "Khilafat" daily should also be inserted amongst other papers for giving advertisements. He wished to add a rider to the effect that advertisements be also given to the "Khilafat" daily.

The Commissioner did not object to the rider being added that, in the event of Urdu advertisements being necessary, they should be given to the "Khilafat" daily.

The Committee approved the Commissioner's recommendations.

VICAJEE'S FEES PAID.

The Committee agreed to pay Rs. 675 to Mr. V. F. Vicajee as his fees in the case of Higgins which was a subject of dispute for the last three years and was left to Mr. P. J. Murzban and Mr. Mohanlal Desai at the previous meeting to bring about a settlement.

CONSTITUTION OF SCHOOLS COMMITTEE.

REVISION QUESTION REFERRED TO SUB-COMMITTEE.

The question of revising the present Constitution of the Bombay Municipal Schools Committee was considered at a special meeting of the Committee held on Wednesday evening under the presidentship of Rao Bahadur A. K. Rai. After some discussion the matter was referred to a Sub-Committee for consideration and report within a month.

The question of modifying the Bombay Municipal Act for electing the Chairman of the Committee in the beginning of the official year, instead of the calender year, was also referred to a sub-committee.

BOMBAY MILL WEAVERS STRIKE.

SEQUEL TO DISMISSAL OF MEN.

350 weavers of Toyo Poddar Cotton Mill, situate at De Lisle Road, struck work on Tuesday afternoon. The mill authorities, it appeared, refused to acceede to the weavers' demand to reinstate ten weavers who had been dismissed by the weaving master for inefficiency. On Wednesday morning, the Mill Manager put up a notice stating that the outstanding wages of the strikers would be paid on the 8th instant (Friday).

In the afternoon 40 strikers resumed their work. The other departments of the mill are not affected.

BROADCASTING IN BOMBAY

INAUGURATION CEREMONY BY VICEROY.

The following is the programme of inauguration of the service of broadcasting from the Bombay station, of the Indian Broadcasting Company, Ltd., on Saturday, 23rd instant:—

At 6-07 p. m. His Excellency the Governor of Bombay arrives at Radio House, Apollo Bunder and is received by Sir Bhupendra Nath Mitra, Minister for Industries and Labour and by Mr. H. A. Sams, Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs.

At 6-10 p. m Their Excellencies The Viceroy and Lady Irwin arrive at Radio House and are received by Sir Bhupendra Nath Mitra and Mr. H. A. Sams, the former presents the Directors ofthe Company to the Viceroy and the latter to Lady Irwin.

At 6-20 p. m. (approx.) Their Excellencies The Viceroy and Lady Irwin and His Excellency the Governor of Bombay will enter the Studio. Their arrival will be announced into the microphone and the Band of the B.B. & C.I. Railway Regiment will play "God Save the King Emperor".

THIS WILL BE THE FIRST ITEM BROADCAST.

At 6-24 p. m. Sir Ibrahim Rahimatoola, Chairman of the Board of Directors of The Indian Broadcasting Company, Ltd., will make a speech inviting the Viceroy to inaugurate the Broadcasting Service.

At 6-30 p. m. will follow His Excellency's speech.

At 6-36 p. m. His Excellency the Governor of Bombay in a short speech will thank The Viceroy for having performed the ceremony.

At 6-40 p. m. The playing of the National Anthem will signify the departure of Their Excellencies.

At 6-45 p. m. The first Programme to be broadcast by the Bombay Station of the Company will commence.

OPENING CONCERT.

At 6-45 p. m. the European Programme will be provided by:—

Mrs. J. P. Teasdale (Pianoforte), Signor G. Mosca (Baritone).

The String Band of the 1st Battalion B.B. & C.I. Railway Regiment.n

At 6-45 p. m. The Band:—March "Spirit of Pageantry" (Fletcher). Overture "Oberon" (Weber).

Signor Mosca:—(a) "Vision Fugitive" (Heriodiade) (Massenet). (b) "O Vecchio Cor She Batti" (I Due Foscari) (Verdi).

Mrs. J. P. Teasdale:—(a) Bourree (Bach-Saint-Saens). (b) Rondo (Beethoven).

The Band:—Suite "Woodland Pictures" (Fletcher).

Signor G. Mosca:—(a) Elegie (Massenet). (b) Two songs from the Tennyson's "Maud" Son Cycle (Arr. Somervell). (i) Come Into the Garden Maud (ii) O That t'were possible!

Mrs. J. P. Teasdale:—(a) Tango (Albeniz-Godowsky). (b) Monotheme No. 1 (Matthay). (c) Viennese Dance (Gaertner-Friedma).

The Band:—Selection "The Blue Masurka" (Lehar).

At 7-45 p. m. Mr. Eric Dunstan, General Manager of The Indian Broadcasting Co., Ltd.

INDIAN PROGRAMME.

At 7-55 p. m. Ustad Fyaz Khan (By special permission of the Baroda Darbar):—Khval in Poorvi, Yaman and Bhup. Tumri in Suramalhar.

At 8-45 p. m. News Bulletin and weather report. Market prices.

At 9-15 p. m. Dance Music by The Bohemian Dance Orchestra.

At 10 p. m. Close down.

WEEKLY CITY'S HEALTH.

Health of Bombay during the 27th week of 1927. Week ending 2nd July 1927.

The total mortality 466 was 8 more than in the preceding week; the death-rate registered was 18.6. These figures compare favourably with those for the 27th week of 1926 when the mortality was 564 and death-rate 22-9 and with those for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium 1922-1926 when the average mortality was 574 and death-rate 24.0.

Out of the total deaths, 110 were among infants under one year of age; 16 deaths occurred among recent arrivals from the mofussil who at the time of their death had resided for less than ten days in the City.

Cholera caused 5 attacks and 2 deaths. Smallpox caused 28 attacks and 18 deaths. Plague caused 6 attacks and 7 deaths.

The number of live births registered during the week was 397 and compares favourably with that for the 27th week of 1926 when the figure was 365 and with the quinquennial average for the corresponding weeks in the five years (1922-1926), viz., 346.

BAR GOLD FOR BOMBAY.

RETURNS FOR SECOND HALF OF JULY.

OORGAUM, JULY 6.

Bar gold to the aggregate insured value of Rs. 9,89,533|6 were despatched this morning to the Bombay Mint being the output of the mines named below for the second half of last month, except Balaghat, which is for the whole month:—

Mysore Mine Rs. 3,00,384-2-0.

Oorgaum Mine Rs. 2,69,463-15-0.

Champion Reef Mine Rs. 1,48,224-0-0.

Balaghat Mine Rs. 1,52,968-5-0.

Nundydroog Mine Rs. 1,18,493-0-0.

The total value of production for June Rs. 18,48,245|2.—Free Press.

Men and Matters.

The Land Manager's Department of the Bombay Improvement Trust appears to be blessed with the presence of a large number of Mantalinis. "What's the d—d difference" thought Mantalini if there were one dot or many after certain figures.

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And what does it matter to the Land Manager's Department if lakhs are written off in arrears! The Examiner of Anndit thinks otherwise, however, which is a mercy. The public will agree with the Examiner of Audit.

* * * * * * *

"Eating fruit," writes a medical man, "never did anybody any harm". That is true. Mahatma Gandhi is an eloquent testimony to the value of a fruitarian diet. But looking back into human tradition one is inclined to ask—what about that little episode in the garden of Eden?

* * * * * *

Why is the Bombay Municipal Corporation so small-minded? It wants six of its members to go as its delegates to Poona to attend the Local Bodies Conference but decides to be niggardly enough not to pay their expenses.

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And yet it can give extensions costing thousands of rupees a year to the favoured few among its executive. This piece-wise and rupee-foolish policy is unworthy of the civic traditions of a great city.

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"Geneva Naval Conference: Experts clearing the way for agreement" says a Press headline. So far they have only shown how heavily the way is blocked with mutual suspicions and jealousies on the part of the Powers.

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"Always keep in mind," says a beauty specialist to his clientele, "that nature has provided women with a fine layer of fat under their skins that gives their curves a peculiar feature that men lack".

* * * * * * *

A very large 'extension" of this rule of Nature was the Mrs. Wiffles whom a bus conductor asked to get in sideways. "Lor', man", exclaimed the lady, "I ain't 'ave no sideways."

* * * * * * *

There was great excitement on Clydeside. A small boy, who had fallen into the water had been rescued by a passerby.

"As soon as the father of the lad came on the scene he sought out the hero and without a word of thanks demanded of him roughly: "Whaur's his bunnet?" (bonnet).

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

JANUARY.

NEW YORK.

	July 6.
Previous Closing Rate	17.30
To-day's Opening Rate	17.23
Difference	—.06
To-day's Closing Rate	17.37
Difference	+.07

LIVERPOOL

	July 6.
Previous Closing Rate	9.20
To-day's Opening Rate	9.16
Difference	—.04
To-day's Closing Rate	9.18
Difference	—.02

Branch	Apl/May	Exports.
	344	0 .0

LONDON SILVER MARKET

LATEST QUOTATIONS

	London, July 6.
Silver Ready	25 14 .0 Unchanged.
Silver Forward	25 14 .0 Unchanged.

Tone of Market.—Steady.

FOOTBALL

HARWOOD LEAGUE

Wednesday's first division match between the G. I. P. and Y. M. C. A. had as sensational an ending as the one on the previous day the latter snatching a last minute victory after being a goal in arrear five minutes before the end. The match as a whole was not inspiring, but keenness there was in abundance and both teams were trying all the time.

Y. M. C. A.	2 goals.
G. I. P.	1 goal.

Referee: W. A. Cummings.

MORE JAPANESE TROOPS FOR CHINA.

LONDON, July 6.

Tokyo.—Two thousand more Japanese troops have been ordered to proceed to Tsingtao in Shantung from Dairen to replace the troops which have left for Tsinanfu and the points along Shantung Railway, owing to the latest developments in the civil war. Hundred military railwaymen and telegraphists are also proceeding to Tsingtao from Japan and more troops may be sent.—Reuter.

G. D. A. - - RESULTS - - - A SPLENDID - RECORD - - - 43% PASS. - -

22 Candidates pass this year at the above Examination out of the 51 sent up by this Institute. The average Results being 25 per cent., the Institute has gained a distinct superiority of 18 per cent. Besides, the above is the largest number of candidates passed out this year from any one institution in the whole of India.

Further, out of the candidates that have passed from other Institutions, 7 had received their Revision Coaching from this Institute, thus positively proving its exceptionally superior training.

BATLIBOI'S

ACCOUNTANCY TRAINING INSTITUTE,

YUSUF BUILDING,
Churchgate Street, Fort,
BOMBAY.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE.

THE PIONEER WITH TRADITIONS OF BRILLIANT SUCCESS OF 27 YEARS WHICH ARE NOT CONFINED TO A SINGLE EXAMINATION OR SUBJECT.

IN THE CHARTERED INSURANCE INSTITUTE (London) Examination (1927) for INSURANCE EXPERTS (A.C.I.I.) the College, in its very first attempt stood first all round in England in competition with centres in London, Liverpool, Birmingham and Manchester.

In the Courses for BANK OFFICERS (C.A.I.B.) and COMPANY SECRETARIES (F.I.S.A.), it is the only Indian Institute whose students have passed.

In LONDON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE last results (1926), our students passed in as many as seven subjects, securing the largest number of honours, whereas others passed in Book-Keeping and Law only. During prior years, London Chamber Gold Medal, Rothschild prize etc., were secured.

In G.D.A. in 1927 and 1926, the only honour and first place in India (1926) was secured. This being an over-crowded and over-worked Course, should be tacked in, if taken, with one of the above Courses with unlimited field.

Apply for Prospectus: 82 84, Esplanade Road, (Next to National Bank of India), Bombay.

HERM LAUBACH, KOLN — EHRENFELD.

Manufacturers of Aerated Water Machinery, are now represented in India by

RUSTOMJI N. BAPASOLA,
10, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay.

Offices at Calcutta, Allahabad, Ahmedabad, Nadiad and Gadag.

3

NOTICE.

The "Bombay Chronicle" Press and Office have been REMOVED to HARI BUILDING, Opposite Tobacco Godown, Old Customs House Road.

The Bombay Chronicle.

THURSDAY, JULY 7, 1927.

THE ASSEMBLY'S MOMENTOUS TASKS.

Tasks of great moment await the serious attention of the forthcoming session of the Legislative Assembly. The Assembly meets on the eve of the revision of the whole constitution of the country, and any misstep on its part will not fail to have an adverse effect on the proposals for a new constitution. The Assembly will also be called upon to pronounce its opinion on other questions of vital importance to the well-being of the country, such as the Reports of the Skeen Committee and the Textile Tariff Board. It is impossible to exaggerate the importance of the problems of Indian Defence involved in the Skeen Committee's report Without a substantial measure of Indianisation in the whole of the country's defence, even the fresh advance in constitutional reform will be largely illusory. It was for this reason alone that Pundit Motilal Nehru consented at first to work on the Skeen Committee. Government too, are aware of the significance of this problem and have been at great pains to reduce to a minimum even the expectations of true military reform. It is well to remind ourselves that the Government Communique which prefaced the summary of the Sandhurst Report, is extremely suspicious. As was observed by Sir P. S Sivaswami Aiyar, in no sense an extremist, the Communique seems to be intended to prepare the country for the rejection of the Committee's recommendations, extremely modest as they are. "The problems of recruitment and training of King's commissioned officers are essentially an Imperial concern," says the Communique, the implication being that the Indian Assembly can have little concern with the control over the army officers. Government proceed to say: "When called upon to deal with any scheme of increasing Indianisation, extending over a number of years, they must leave themselves free to consider whether the basis of that scheme offers a sure and stable line of advance towards the creation of a Dominion Army, or whether alternative methods which did not fall within the Committee's terms of reference might not more profitably be explored." This is a very intriguing statement, indeed, and leads one to doubt whether, after all, Government accept Indianisation as the basis of reform or have any "alternative methods" in view. It is the duty of the Assembly now to remind Government unequivocally that the control and composition of the Indian army are "essentially" an Indian concern as India pays for the army and has to defend herself and that any basis of advance other than rapid Indianisation would be a fraud on the country.

As regards the Textile Board's report, sedulous efforts are being made to make out that the question of protecting the textile industry concerns only Bombay, and that any protection will be a sectional burden on other provinces. We are confident that the members of the Assembly from other provinces will not be taken in by this attempt to set one province against another. All the mill-owners are united in demanding protection; Consumers, too, all over India are convinced that in the long run it is safer far to protect an indigenous industry than permanently depend upon foreign countries for a necessary of life like clothing. They are even ready, whether there is State protection or not, to undertake voluntary protection in the form of Swadeshi. They do so because the textile industry concerns the whole country, it is India's premier industry and should be saved at all costs from alien cut-throat competition. State protection can prevent a commotion like of which was not experienced either in 1921 or during the Bengal Partition agitation. State protection will also stimulate mill-owners to devote themselves whole-heartedly to the task of re-organising the mills in the light of the Board's recommendations and to undertake the schemes of Labour welfare suggested by the Board. Though Government have made a dead set against the demand for effective protection and the recommendations of their own board of experts, the members of the Assembly ought to press the country's claims upon Government with all their might and main—before the people take the matter in their own hands.

The pre-eminent question before the Assembly is the one relating to constitutional reforms. In all probability, the Viceroy himself will raise the topic in his opening speech. In any case, a number of resolutions on reforms have already been tabled, and the question will have to be discussed in all its bearings. For some days past interest has centred round the personnel of the Statutory Commission. The Viceroy may prefer to remain silent on the point, but in view of the suspicious rumours in the country regarding the Commission's composition, the Assembly cannot afford to ignore the question. It will have to impress upon Government at least this that, if the Commission does not include a substantial Indian element and is not otherwise calculated to breed confidence among the people, its smooth working itself will be prejudiced, let alone the reception that may be given to its recommendations. As regards the nature of reforms, let the Assembly realise that the whole country is keenly watching how its representatives acquit themselves with regard to the question of her freedom. It is true that the Assembly has formulated the minimum National Demand. But that was two years ago and was for immediate acceptance, apart from any fresh advance after the statutory period. Since then, much water has flown under the bridge and the disillusioned people have been thoroughly sick of mock reforms Their mood may fairly be gauged from the fact that even the South Indian Non-Brahmins have passed a resolution at the Coimbatore Conference declaring that they would not touch ministerships unless they got provincial autonomy. They have, in this way, not only moved towards the Congress but have also decided to join the Congress. The Assembly's task is rendered easier by the substantial settlement of the Hindu-Muslim problem regarding joint electorates. The various political parties, too, are fast moving towards one another, instinctively realising the need for presenting a united front to all the alien vested interests banded against them. As we said the other day, our foremost duty now is to speak with one mind and with one voice. Let not the Assembly fail the country in this respect. Let it speak out with one voice and speak out boldly like a worthy predecessor of a genuine National Parliament.

EARNEST HOPES.

His Majesty King Fuad of Egypt is being feted in England and has expressed sentiments about the "lively admiration" Egyptians feel for the British nation and the value they set on England's friendship which are as diplomatic and pious as King George's "earnest hopes" that close and friendly relations between Britain and Egypt would continue "to the enduring advantage of the two countries." These post-prandial expressions of mutual regard are very useful as a smoke-screen to cloud the very bitter feelings with which the overwhelming majority of the Egyptians regard the presence of England in their land, a presence which reminds them at every moment that they continue to be the laughing-stock of Europe because although a "free and independent nation" they are in actual fact neither free nor independent. The French publicists, in particular, wax most satirical over this unfortunate position of the Egyptians. They are never tired of asking them whether they have felt any better by the displacement of Latin culture, which the Egyptian youth of Mustafa Kamil's times so eagerly imbibed, by the present Anglo-Saxon one with its hypocritical reiteration that England remains in Egypt solely for the benefit of the Egyptians, making herself responsible for the "protection" of the land of the Nile from all "foreign" aggression. But Egypt wants to protect herself from all foreigners including the English and King Fuad's visit to England is not likely to abate that very natural desire of hers.

BITTER PILLS.

Anglo-Indian journalism has had latterly many a bitter pill to swallow. It had hopes that after the new elections to the legislatures, provincial as well as central, the forces of nationalism would be so dissipated and scattered that the official bloc and its henchmen would have an easy time of it. That hope was frustrated. It also hoped that communal bickerings would be found so impossible of solution by India's own leaders that it could point with pride to the presence of British bayonets and British officials to save this country from "red ruin"—to quote a phrase very popular with the British exploiters of India. The announcement of the Delhi proposals advocating the abolition of separate electorates and the fact that the initiative in this regard came from Muslim leaders was also a bitter pill for the Anglo-Indian Press to swallow. The favourable reception the proposals have met is an indication that India is anxious to solve this vexed communal problem with its unpleasant political reactions on her own initiative. The Congress has gained an undoubted accession of prestige from the statesmanlike manner in which its leaders discussed these proposals and accepted them and now comes a further accretion to the prestige and nation-wide influence of the Congress in the fact that the Non-Brahmins in Madras have decided to come under the shelter of its umbrella. This is too much for our Bori Bunder contemporary and in the manner of an old aunt snapping her fingers at unruly children it indulges in a tirade against the Non-Brahmins for their "political opportunism." Some people evidently do not know how to swallow bitter pills without making ridiculous grimaces.

DOCTOR MOONJE.

Speaking of Dr. Moonje, lately, one
Brother Ali said:—
"I'll teach him to use his 'danda' on his
own head."
Which has not yet been done.
Meanwhile the Doctor has gone
The whole length
Of his own 'danda' to show his superior
strength.
The Doctor has his martial side
But he takes all "Swaraj" in his stride:
He stands for a national Trinity
Of courage, strength and unity
Upholding the 'danda' for home-security.
But there's more
In him. He wants Shuddhi and
Sangathan galore.
"Practise your 'jodis' boys and get out
your 'dandas'.
There's rough work to do, my lads,
keeping out all 'goondas'!
'Chicken-heartedness'! Be damned!"
he cries,
And: "Let Shivaji be born again!" as
from place to place he flies.

—F. K.

FOREST ADMINISTRATION IN BOMBAY

A PENNY-WISE POUND-FOOLISH POLICY.

(BY S. G. WARTY.)

II.

It is instructive to note that no less than Rs. 5 lakhs out of the 33 lakhs of the net surplus from the working of the forests, have been derived from grazing fees. The earning of this income requires no skill. Any fool can raise the grazing fees and inflate the surplus. Throughout the Presidency excepting a few areas, the grazing fees are as high as ans. 4 per head of cattle, having been recently raised from ans. 2 to that figure in direct violation of the pledge given by Government in 1909. Indeed this levy on cattle is a blot on forest administration. The Department forgets that cattle too in a way benefit forest growth. The Forest Committee appointed by the U. P. Government about six years ago, brought out this fact prominently in the following observations:—"We have been much impressed by the stress which has been laid on the functions which cattle perform in the manuring of land and it has been shown to us that cattle even old and decrepit have their use; they are carriers and distributors of manure and the steading of cattle on or near fallow lands is the only practicable method of manuring in the hills where carts are unknown." On this ground the Committee with the full approval of its official chairman recommended, that "there should be no levy of fees and no restriction on number." We trust our Forest Department would not venture to say that cow-dung in U.P. is different from the cow-dung in Bombay.

'MALKI' TEAK.

The Chief Conservator reports that "the proposals for the systematic exploitation of "Malki" teak in Thana, by the Forest Department, received the sanction of Government," and hopes for an increase of revenue from this source in future years. Any increase in the revenue of the Forest Department, we gladly welcome, for to that extent it will be a relief to the Provincial finances which are already not in a very flourishing condition. But what is this revenue from "Malki" teak but a wholly unjust and arbitrary form of income? The "Malki" teak is teak that grows and stands on private lands, and while in every other district, such teak belongs as it ought to, to the owner of the land, in the Thana District alone it remains four-fifths the property of the State; that is to say, only 20 per cent. of the final income derived therefrom by the Forest Department goes to the owner of the land who has to tend the plant from the beginning and has to look after it with due care to prevent harm being done it. As the owner of the land besides cannot cut and remove these trees in his land at his own pleasure, his land in many cases has to be left out of cultivation, the loss to him therefrom not being in any manner compensated. Rule No. 62 under Section 40 and 44 of the Bombay Land Revenue Code framed in 1881 and still in force lays down clearly that "when once the right of Government to the trees has been disposed of to the occupant or when all the reserved trees have been once cut and removed, Government will have no further claim to trees which may afterwards grow in the holding or which may spring up from the old roots or stumps; that is to say Government will have no claim to after-growth." This rule was applicable to the Thana District also when it was made, but finding the number of teak trees on private lands very large and casting a covetous eye thereon, Government in the exercise of their arbitrary power framed a new rule No. 63 in 1883 (within 18 months) excluding Thana from the benefit of Rule No. 62—a piece of confiscation of private rights and properties, pure and simple. The average annual income to Government from this "Malki" teak may be estimated at Rs. 4 lakhs now, a form of revenue which is entirely iniquitous in essence. It is clear that this revenue as also the revenue from grazing fees not being the legitimate earning of the Forest Department and not being the product of their labour, should be left out of the net surplus shown, in assessing the true value of the Department's activities.

FOREST OFFENCES.

Next comes the question of forest offences. It may be observed that the increase or decrease in forest offences affords some indication of the smaller or greater co-operation of the Department with the people. Considered from this aspect, the working of the Department cannot be said to be a success. It appears from the report that the number of offences is steadily increasing; the average of 1922-23 to 1924-25 is 16,705, the number in 1924-25 itself was 16,917, and in 1925-26 the number increased to 18,294. Most of the offences are compounded and very few taken to the court. It is in the interest of the Forest Department to do so, both because they might not be able to prove them in the court, and because the discretionary power vested in the Forest official is an

(Continued on page 9.)

THE KATHIAWAR PORTS.

A REVIEW.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—We all know by now that the Abu Conference (if that term is not a misnomer) is over; we also know the result now, though to many who have been following the chain closely it was a foregone conclusion. The whole show was conducted with the most evident predetermination. Once more in the annals of justice a show of judgment first and verdict afterwards has been exhibited. Obviously enough an ultimatum was thrown to the Princes to accept one of the two alternatives. The Princes were between the devil and the deep sea; of two things they shall adopt one without a grumble. Could any situation have been more miserable and humiliating for the helpless Princes, whose fidelity and devoted allegiance to the British Crown have been so proverbially well-known all over the globe and so conclusively proved more than once in the Past? Has not the Government of India's action in the matter been both against the provisions of the 1917 treaty as well as against the most established and elementary principles of British Commons law? (A body of law of which every Britisher is so justly proud). Under the strictest construction of the clauses of the 1917 Treaty, no suggestion of any breach could in justice be made out against the Princes. As for the immense amount of mud-slinging, that has been carried on in the past few months, in the hope that it would stick, by persons interested and coerced with various most evident considerations, it is a satisfaction to understand that the Government of India has preserved the best traditions of the British system of the administration of justice by not being influenced by it either directly or indirectly. If the Government of India has in fact suffered loss in the customs revenue, is not such loss clearly "Damnum sine Injuria? An act because it is harmful is also wrongful and since someone must be responsible for it, therefore the Princes must answer for it; this unfortunately has been the strange reasoning of the official mind. What better instance could a system of logic provide to illustrate the well-known fallacy of 'Post hoc ergo propter hoc.'? Harmful therefore wrongful; after an event therefore because of it. Again if there has been harm, could the Government of India complain of that to the chances of which it had exposed itself with knowledge and of its own freewill? The maxim 'Volenti non fit Injuria' is founded on good sense and justice. Again is it not, that the exercise of ordinary rights for a lawful purpose and in a lawful manner is no wrong even if it causes damages? It has been on the basis of the aforesaid most popular principles of British Common law that a series of cases, including the well-known cases of Chasemore v. Richards; Quinn v. Leathem; Mogul Steam Ship Co. v. McGregor and the Gloucester Grammar School case—have been decided. What makes then the same people who decided those cases to decide to-day against the principles involved in them and to deny the Princes the privilege to which a common individual is entitled as of right? Is it not true that there is equality in law and equity and that the law of the constitution as well as that of the country is based on this most fundamental principle of commonsense? Or shall it be said once more that the axiom of law that there is the same law for poor as well as rich was a fiction? It will be remembered that there has been an explicit and unequivocal repudiation by the British Government of the application of international law to the Protected States of India. Could the policy of giving with one hand and taking with the other be termed a benevolent policy? It may be remembered that selfishness and mistrust are the two worst enemies of Co-operation which could never thrive under their influences. It is earnestly desired by all lovers of justice and in its best interests that the Government of India would, of its own motion, stay any further action in the direction of the reimposition of the land Customs line at Viramgam, till the Princes have come to some definite and unanimous conclusion or till they have obtained a final redress.—Yours, etc.

'PRO REGE, LEGE ET GREGE.'

Notes of the Day.

Odious Distinction.

Reuter cables a "Daily Mail's" message which says that the British Government has given instructions for an immediate withdrawal from China of "the Brigade of British troops sent from India," in view of an increase in the forces of other powers in China, particularly American. We feel confident that the other Powers have not sent coloured troops to China. But it is British troops sent from India that are withdrawn and not Indian troops. If a distinction were to be made, the British troops could have been retained. From their own point of view, it would be perhaps a source of pride to them to guard their own interests. But for Indians to fight, at their foreign masters' bidding, fellow victims of foreign aggression struggling to free themselves is a bitter humiliation, against which the whole country has protested. Perhaps it is too much to expect such considerations being appreciated by the British Government.

Over-hauling the Schools Committee.

For some time past the Municipal Schools Committee, its individual members, its Secretary and the schools under it have all come in for a good deal of public criticism, not all of which is undeserved. Mr. W. H. Hammond, himself a vigorous but well-informed critic of the Municipal school affairs, thought that much of the trouble was due less to individuals than to the very constitution of the Schools Committee. So he moved a resolution at the Corporation's meeting on Monday that the Committee appointed last year for drawing up a constitution for the Schools Committee be reappointed with a request to report within two months. The curious procedure of reappointing a Committee to finish its original task is, we suppose, a gentle censure of its past inaction. That the resolution was passed without much discussion shows that the Corporation is as convinced as ever of the need for overhauling the Schools Committee. If the Committee is to be reorganised on thoroughly sound lines, one essential condition is so to change its constitution as to ensure the inclusion in the Committee of a fair number of experienced educationists. It is also to be wished that a workable scheme of Ward Committees will be embodied in the new constitution.

Case For Urgent Inquiry.

The Examiner of Audit makes very grave charges of irregular accounts and a scandalous laxity in supervision against the Land Manager's Department of the Bombay Improvement Trust. His statement to the Improvement Committee comments severely on the "unsatisfactory" state of the departmental accounts of the Land Manager's office. The writing off of arrears to the extent of three lakhs in 1925-26, because they [illegible] could not be collected is a serious loss to Trust revenues, and the public will find it hard to accept the defence set up by the Chief Accountant of the Trust. He presumes to lay down as a rebuff to the scolding administered by the Examiner of Public Audit what the correct method of judging the amount written off in one year is. The Improvement Committee owe it to the public to institute a searching enquiry into the scandalous state of departmental accounts.

Mr. Giri's Success at Geneva.

The International Labour Conference at Geneva has done well to adopt all the five resolutions moved by Mr. V.V. Giri, the Indian workers' delegate to the Conference. The resolutions call upon the Committee of Experts appointed by the Conference to investigate carefully the problems of forced labour and indentured labour wherever such forms exist, with special reference to criminal penalties for breach of labour contract. The resolutions further ask for facilities to be given to representatives of native and coloured workers in colonial or mandated territories ruled by the White people, to enable such representatives to attend the Conference, especially when questions effecting the conditions of such workers are to be considered. These are modest resolutions but they deal with sets of workers whose interests have not been adequately represented at the International Conference. It is significant that Mr. Giri's resolutions were supported by Australia and India. So far as India is concerned the Indian Trade Union Congress will have to be very busy making searching investigations about forced and indentured labour, however disguised.

Deshbandhu Number.

A great man is a source of perennial interest. So rich and varied was the life of Deshbandhu Das that his numerous friends and admirers can never be tired of eulogising the greatness of their hero in the many spheres of life in which he distingnished himself. This year's Deshbandhu number of "Forward" is as fresh and new in its contents as the one issued immediately after the Deshbandhu's death. In sixty pages of folio size you have a goodly number of appreciations and reminiscences of the Deshbandhu by men who knew him intimately. Among the contributors are well-known leaders and publicists, like Mr. Bepin Chandra Pal, Mr. Jitendralal Bannerjee, Mr. B. C. Chatterjee, Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar and several others. The number also contains the full text of a speech delivered by Deshbandhu Das when he was a student in England in 1892 at a public meeting held to ventilate Indian grievances. The speech proclaims the patriot that was to be. The number is also profusely illustrated and is, altogether, very readable.

WALKING ON STILTS.

"DO AWAY WITH DYARCHY ROOT AND BRANCH."

MINISTERS' AUTHORITY VERY SHADOWY.

PT. KUNZRU'S INDICTMENT OF REFORMS.

"Our experience in the Councils and outside has convinced us that time has come for doing away with dyarchy root and branch". In these spirited words, Pandit Hriday Nath Kunzru, M.L.A., the vice-President of the Servants of India Society, attacked the Government of India Act of 1919, at a public meeting held under the auspices of the Indian National Party on Wednesday evening at the Marvari Vidyalalaya, Sir Chimanlal H. Setalvad presiding. The Marwari Vidyalaya Hall was packed almost to overflowing and Pt. Kunzru's discourse on "The present political situation in India", was very well received.

Opening the proceedings, Sir Chimanlal H. Setalvad said that they had met there to hear Pandit Kunzru who was well-known to them all. Pandit Kunzru had been a prominent figure in Indian politics and had consistently worked for the political advancement of the country in many ways. He had even given very good account of his work in the Legislative Assembly.

Coming to the subject of the discourse, the President remarked that the discourses of that kind were particularly necessary at the present moment when they were expecting the Statutory Commission to be appointed at any time. It was very essential that the country and its many political parties should get themselves ready to present their case before

that Commission. It was very regretable, Sir Setalvad went on to say, that at present nothing was done about it. It was high time that they had to bestir themselves and get ready for the situation.

TAKING STOCK OF POSITION.

On rising to speak, Pandit Kunzru was very warmly applauded. Plunging straightway into the theme of the discourse he said that they had arrived at a stage when it was necessary for them to take stock of their position. Although the clash of parties and communities was heard every day, one certainly felt that time for action had at last come. It was time they had to get out and gird up their loins.

Coming to the Government of India Act of 1919, the speaker observed that there was no gainsaying the fact that no party in India was completely satisfied with the Reforms. The short experience they had of the working of the Act, showed that the powers given to Ministers were far less than were expected. All the political parties in India soon found out that the Act had to be revised in order that it should be acceptable to a majority of people. The Muddiman Committee was appointed with a view to make slight alterations in the Act and to ensure its smooth working. The evidence before that Committee was more important than their report. Even the members of the committee were divided in their views. The Indian members like Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, Mr. Jinnah and Dr. Paranjpye said that experience had shown that the Act of 1919 was no longer in a position to give greater benefits than had been already extracted from it. They recommended that efforts should be made to frame a constitution which would provide for progress and would at the same time give satisfaction to politically-minded people. The majority of the Committee stated that the Act was not so defective as it was described to be. Most of the witnesses said that the authority of Ministers under the Act 'was very shadowy.' It was impossible for Ministers to have well-disciplined and compact majorities to back them in whatever they proposed to do. The Ministers, in their evidence, had clearly stated that the existing Act had yielded all the fruits that it could give and that nothing more could be had from it. In the speaker's province, Mr. Chintamani had pointed out that education could not be sufficiently advanced in the present state of things. The Finance Member in U. P. had even gone so far as to propose a cut in the grant of primary education. Under these circumstances, one would have wished the Muddiman Committee to recommend that the Act needed to be drastically revised. Whenever there was a difference of opinion, the Committee had relied on the statements of Europeans. The opinions of responsible Indians had been altogether neglected. What would have been held of great weight in the case of Europeans was not found of much importance in the case of Indians.

AN AWKWARD POSITION.

Another bad feature of the Act was, the speaker proceeded, that the representatives of people striving for full power, could not support their Minister as they did in other countries. Whenever the Ministers sided with Government their position was very awkward. Their intentions were naturally doubted by the best of their friends and supporters.

Even now, continued Pandit Kunzru, the defects of the Act continued to be as serious as they were before. What line had they, therefore, to follow in asking the revision of the Act? Were they to be satisfied with having a department or two more. The dyarchy had been tested and found 'fundamentally unworkable'! They had, therefore, to attack dyarchy, the 'root cause of all the trouble.'

Pandit Kunzru wanted the Police Department under popular control. It was said, he went on, that in these days, when communalism was running riot and even the High Courts were looked upon with suspicion, it would be unwise to propose that the Police Department should be given over to popular control. The speaker knew that their record of inter-communal unity was very wretched but it should not dishearten them in any way.

HINDU-MUSLIM QUARRELS.

Those who read the newspapers, knew that when Hindus and Muslims quarrelled even European officers were not considered to be above suspicion. He ventured to think that even nin the present disturbed state of things, if Police Department was made over to them, they would be able to conduct it more consistently and to greater benefits than the present Government had been doing. The Government did not seem to have any guiding principle whatsoever. They seemed rather to follow an indirect principle in whatever they did. Their experience in the Council and outside had convinced them that dyarchy had to be done away with root and branch.

And what about the Central Government? The Montford Report had said that when provinces were made self-governing, it was impossible that the Central Government should remain unaffected. When they wrote the Report even they did not know how the principle of dyarchy would work in practice. It was altogether a novelty so far as constitutional Governments were concerned. If Mr. Montague were living to-day, he would have frankly admitted that the opinion then held by him needed to be radically reformed. Pandit Kunzru added that when provinces would become self-governing, the Central would have to be reformed accordingly. The Ministers would have to take place of Executive Councillors.

The speaker believed that the Liberal Party was the first to consider that point. The Party, at one time, had said that all departments excepting army and Native States should be given over to the popular control. Then came Dr. Annie Besant on the scene. It was her indefatigable energy and undying love for India that resulted in the framing of the Commonwealth of India bill.

LEARN BY EXPERIENCE.

At present, the speaker proceeded, there was a great deal of agreement among various political parties. He was surprised to red in papers that the All-India Congress Committee had appointed

(Continued on Page 8.)

INDIAN BRIGADE TO RETURN TO INDIA.

TENSION IN CHINA LESSENS

LONDON, July 5.

The Twentieth Infantry Brigade otherwise known as the Indian Brigade will shortly be returning to India from China. Well-informed circles believe that this is because tension in China is lessening and British Government is satisfied ow that there is less danger to British lives and property than earlier in year largely owing to ascendancy of Moderates in Chinese nationalist groups.—Reuter.

MUSLIM REPLY TO MAGISTRATE'S ORDER.

"RANGILA RASUL" AGITATION GOING STRONG.

MOVE TO ROUSE BR. PUBLIC OPINION.

More than ten thousand Mussalmans assembled last night inside the Badshahi Mosque in front of the Fort to hold a public meeting at which Khilafatists and Ulamas addressed the gathering for six hours continuously and the Assembly dispersed peacefully at 2 a.m. Maulana Ahmed Ali of Lahore presided. The speakers referred to the "Rangila Rasul" case and the judgment of Mr. Justice Dalip Singh condemned the High Court for acquitting Rajpal the publisher of the "Rangila Rasul" pamphlet and asked Mussalmans to sacrifice all for the honour of the Prophet.

Maulvis Habiburrahman of Ludhiana and Attaullahshah Bukhary of Amritsar, condemned the aloofness of Muslim leaders and exhorted the Mussalmans of Lahore to enlist volunteers and raise funds for carrying a campaign of civil disobedience against the order of the District Magistrate prohibiting public meetings.

Maulvi Ahmedsaid of Delhi congratulated the Lahore Mussalmans on the splendid spirit displayed by them on the previous night, by breaking the order under Section 144, and he hoped that the discipline and obedience displayed by them would continue to enthuse Mussalmans in all their activities in the future.

BOYCOTT HINDU SHOPS.

Shaikh Muhammad Amin urged Mussalmans to boycott Hindu shops and discontinue all business dealings with Hindus and to create a strong public agitation against the High Court and its Chief Justice, Sir Shadi Lal, who, he said, should be removed from the bench and a European be appointed in his place.

Hazi Abdur Rehman said that a Muslim Chief Justice should be appointed.

Syed Attaullah Shah Bukharai who was the last speaker spoke for more than an hour and a half. He urged every Mussalman to carry a lathi, to keep a knife in his pocket, and to eat beef to gain muscular strength. He also advised Mussalmans not to allow their women folk to walk through the bazar or buy articles from Hindu shops. Muslim women, he said, should not wear costly gold ornaments but instead always keep knives with them like Akali ladies who carried Kirpans to protect their honour.

POLICE ACTION CONDEMNED.

Before the meeting dispersed two resolutions moved by Attaullashah were passed. The first expressed indignation at the action of the police in dispersing the volunteers last night when they were offering civil disobedience against the order of the District Magistrate. The second resolution congratulated those volunteers who broke the law and courted imprisonment for the honour of the Prophet Mahomed.

A strong police force under the supervision of the Deputy Commissioner, the D. I. G. of Police, the Superintendent of Police, and other police officers was waiting outside the Mosque, all the time the meeting was taking place inside. After the crowd had dispersed to the city quietly, the Deputy Commissioner and other officers left the place. Everything was quiet in the city at night. No volunteers were sent to-night, outside the Delhi Gate, to hold a meeting in defiance of the order. It was announced at the meeting that volunteers would again be sent from to-morrow to offer Civil Disobedience when the Khilafat Committee had got sufficient names of Muslim young men, and a substantial amount of money to carry on agitation. The gathering promised to raise money to-morrow and send it to the Khilafat office.—A. P.

"RANGILA RASUL" JUDGMENT.

CONTRAVENES QUEEN'S PROCLAMATION.

LAHORE, July 6.

Maulana Sadruddin, Vice-President, Ahmedia Anjuman Ishat Islam, Lahore, has sent the following cable to Lord Headley, President, British Muslim Society, London:—

"The British Muslim Society must be grieved to know that the Punjab High Court has exculpated the publisher of "Rangila Rasul", a scurrilous satire on the Prophet, ruling there is no provision in the Indian Penal Code to deal with revilers of the religious founders. There is widespread consternation all over Muslim India. This contravenes Her Majesty Queen Victoria's Proclamation guaranteeing the fullest religious protection. Please arouse public opinion through the press. House of Commons, the India Office and the Privy Council."—A. P.

RELEASE EDITOR OF "MUSLIM OUTLOOK".

MOVE TO PRIVY COUNCIL URGED.

LAHORE, July 5.

At a meeting of the Council of the Punjab Provincial Muslim League held to-day under the Presidency of Sir Abdul Qadir, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

(1). That the Council of the Punjab Provincial Muslim League considers the judgment of Mr. Justice Dalip Singh acquitting Rajpal Printer and publisher

(Continued on page 8.)

REVISION OF PRAYER BOOK

HISTORIC MEETING OF CHURCH ASSEMBLY.

VIGOROUS OPPOSITION.

LONDON, July 5.

The Church House at Westminster was early besieged by hundreds of churchmen and churchwomen, especially the latter, seeking admission to the historic meeting of the Church Assembly which is discussing the question of approval or rejection of the revised prayer book.

The Archbishop of Canterbury presided, with the Archbishop of York sitting opposite him. Nearly all Bishops and a great array of high ecclesiatics were present. The Archbishop of Canterbury said that if the revision was approved it would go before the Convocations for synodical sanction before it became operative. His Grace then moved that the prayer-book measure be finally approved. He overruled a layman's objection that the motion was not in order. His Grace did not doubt that the adoption of the new book would reduce the number of recalcitrants. He claimed for the book that it was an honest endeavour to unite devout minds and restrain the vagaries of independent Christian thinkers.

Cannon-Darwell Stone, a British Catholic leader, moved an amendment which the Chairman treated as a negative of the motion.

Sir W. Joynson-Hicks, on behalf of the Evangelicals, vigorously opposed the measure and declared that the use of holy water, incense and sacring bell were distinctly illegal. He did not see the prospect of discipline in the Church as a result of this book.

Following much outspoken criticism from both sides including an 80-year old Lawyer, Sir Edward Clarke, who is a strong opponent of the revision, the Assembly adjourned after agreeing to a division being taken to-morrow.—Reuter's Special.

IMAM OF SANAA.

ANXIOUS TO COME TO TERMS WITH BRITAIN?

LONDON, July 5.

In the House of Lords, replying to Lord Lamington, Lord Lovat said that the Imam of Sanaa still remained in a portion of the Aden Protectorate. No treaty had been concluded with him. The Imam was anxious to come to terms, but a basis had not yet been reached on which they could negotiate with good prospects of ultimate success. The treaty between Italy and Imam was not affected by our negotiations with the Imam. There need not be any apprehension that the legitimate British interests would be adversely affected by the Italian policy or action. Government was fully aware of the importance of the coming agreement with the Imam if in any way it was possible and it hoped that some basis would be reached on which discussions could occur.—Reuter.

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA 5 P. C. LOAN.

PROSPECTUS ISSUED.

LONDON, July 6.

The prospectus is issued of the Commonwealth of Australia five per cent. loan of seven millions sterling at 98 redermable 1945/75, for "developmental works" settlement of emigrants from Britain, repayment of loans and redemption of securities.—Reuter's Special.

SHANGHAI DEFENCE FORCE TO BE REDUCED.

LONDON, July 6.

The War Office now officially announces that the strength of the Shanghai Defence Force will shortly be reduced by return to India of Infantry Battalions of the Twentieth Indian Infantry Brigade along with certain other units of Indian contingent.—Reuter.

CONCILIATION BOARDS.

DELHI HINDU SABHA TO INVITE OPINION.

DELHI, July 6.

The Delhi Provincial Hindu Sabha at a meeting last night decided to invite representatives of different Hindu bodies and prominent citizens with a view to elicit their opinion in the matter of returning Hindu representatives to Dr. Ansari's Board of Conciliation. The Sabha was not prepared to express its opinion one way or the other without consulting its component organisations, but it has not decided gainst the proposal so far.

The next meeting will be held in a fortnights time.—A. P.

KATHIAWAR STATES AND BRITISH INDIA.

RE-IMPOSITION OF CUSTOMS. BARRIER.

GOVT.'S SPECIAL ARRANGEMENTS

MINIMISING HARDSHIPS OF TRADE AND TRAFFIC

SIMLA, July 6.

In connection with the decision to re-impose a land customs line between Kathiawar and British India, the Government of India announce the following special arrangements which are being made in order to reduce to a minimum hindrance to local trade and inconvenience to passengers.

Firstly, the export tariff will not be extended to this land customs frontier.

Secondly all goods produced in Kathiawar will be passed free of duty on the land customs officers being satisfied with the evidence of the place of origin of the goods. A regular system under which State officers will be able to issue certificates fro the purpose of satisfying the customs officers on this point in respect of goods other than agricultural produce will be introduced as soon as possible, while agricultural produce will be specifically exempted.

Thirdly, bona fide passengers will be allowed to import their personal and household effects accompaning them free of duty and also each passenger will be permitted to import free of duty a quantity of merchandise on which the total duty does not exceed Rs. 10 (ten).

In addition to these arrangements, which will apply to Kathiawar as a whole, goods imported by sea into the port of Bhavnagar and despatches from there direct by rail into British India will be passed free of duty on the production of evidence that they have been so imported and that duty at the British Indian rate has been levied by Bhavnagar State in accordance with the treaty that governs the privileges of that port.

Other maritime States are being offered an arrangement under which their merchants wil enjoy the privilege of passing their goods without paying duty at the land customs frontier and with the minimum of examination there if the States concerned have agreed to hand over to the Government of India the duty collected by them at British Indian rates on such goods. Any State which accepts this offer will issue certificates to cover consignments despatched by rail from its port to British India and these certificates will be the basis for the recovery of duty by the Government of India from the States.—A. P.

CUSTOM LINE IN DHANDUKA.

COLLECTOR BUSY MAKING ARRANGEMENTS.

DHANDUKA, July 5.

The Collector of Ahmedabad, accompanied by his staff, has arrived here to make arrangements for imposing the custom line here, similar to that of Viramgam for goods traffic coming here by rail from Kathiawad.—A. P. (By Mail).

CLAIM OF BHAVNAGAR

HISTORY OF 1867 AND 1917 TREATIES RECALLED.

The State of Affairs existing between Bhavnagar and the British Government ever since 1867, the year in which a treaty was entered into between them, requires elucidation in view of the momentous issues involved. After the above-mentioned treaty Bhavnagar came into the Customs Union. The Government of India demanded, in the beginning of the present century, from the Bhavnagar State the control of the port in the interests of the British customs revenue. The State refused to give up its right of administering the port. An appeal by the Government of Bombay (and the Kathiawar States were under this Government then) to the Government of India proved unavailing. The Secretary of State who was then appealed decided in favour of

RELICS OF ANCIENT TOWN

TEMPLES FOUND UNDERGROUND.

BHAVANAGAR, July 5.

A landslide caused by rain at Sihor, a town fourteen miles from here, disclosed the tops of some small temples buried underneath the road. The spot was at once excavated and three small temples were discovered.

It is believed that there are many such remains in this old town.—A. P. (By Mail).

Bhavnagar and the rights of Bhavnagar as a British port were recognised.

The Government afterwards entered, into a treaty with the other States of Kathiawar in the year 1917, as a result of which the Viramgam cordon was removed.

One of the reservations made in this Treaty (but not in that of 1867) was that if at any time the fiscal interest involved became very important by reason of large vessels being accommodated in the ports of those States the Government of India had the right to revise the treaty.

OBSTRUCTION IN MADRAS COUNCIL!

MOVE TO CENSURE MINISTRY.

SWARAJIST-"JUSTICITE" ALLIANCE?

MADRAS, July 6.

Evidently encouraged by Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar's proposal to the Congress Council Party in the Madras Legislature to join the Justicites in making dyarchy unworkable in view of the Non-Brahmins resolve to boycott office, Mr. Ramchandra Reddy, M.L.C., of the Justice Party has given notice of a motion of "no-confidence" in the Independent Ministry.—A. P.

SIR ABDUR RAHIM'S ELECTION QUESTIONED.

SPECIAL COMMISSION TO TRY PETITION.

CALCUTTA, July 6.

The Calcutta Gazette announces that the election of Sir Abdur Rahim by the Calcutta North-Mahomedan Constituency as a member of the Bengal Council has been recalled into question by an election petition presented by Moulvi Shaikh Abdul Wahab, and His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint Mr. H. B. Lethbridge, I.C.S., Additional District Judge, 24 Parganas, Rai Tarapada Chatarji Bahadur, Retired District Judge and Rai Girindra Nath Mukerji Bhadur retired Subordinate Judge as Commissioners for trial of the said petition and Mr. Lethbridge to be the President of the Commission so constituted and Alipur, Calcutta, as the place where the trial of the petition shall be held.—A. P.

BRITISH MARINERS REFUSE TO GO TO SEA.

THREE OFFICERS DISMISSED.

STRIKERS DETERMINED TO FIGHT TO FINISH.

LONDON, July 6.

Shanghai.—Five hundred British mercantile officers and engineers having refused to go to sea, three of them have been dismissed for refusing to change the steamer's moprings, whereupon all the strikers left for shore stating their determination to fight to the finish.—Reuter.

(A Reuter message of June 29 stated that 500 British marine officers and engineers affecting 75 steamers of China trade, struck work consequent upon a ten per-cent. reduction in pay.)

STERLING TENDERS REJECTED.

£ 500,000 OFFERED FOR NEXT WEEK.

All tenders of sterling received by 11 a.m. Wednesday the 6th July, 1927 have been rejected. £500,000 will be offered for tender on next Wednesay the 13th July 1927 on the same conditions as previously announced.

"PURODHAS" OF MODERN AGE.

DR. TAGORE'S GIFT TO THE WORLD.

CALCUTTA'S HEARTY "SEND OFF" TO THE POET.

CALCUTTA, July 6.

"The World could not have found a fitter agent than Dr. Rabindranath Tagore to revive the work that ancient India had done in the Far East. He is our "purodhas", the sages and leader sung in the Rig Veda. He is only living successor of the Rishes of old and he is going to enter on their heritage of giving, not taking, the heritage of toiling for others, the heritage of preaching peace and harmony and not self-aggrandisement" said Prof. Jadunath Sarkar, Vice-Chancellor of the Calcutta University in welcoming Dr. Rabindranath Tagore at the reception by the greater India Society at the University Institute Hall this evening on the eve of the poet's departure for Java. Indian philosophy, Indian religions, Indian poetry and art, in one word, Indian civilisation", said Prof. Sarkar, was freely transplanted to Siam and Cambodia, Sumatra and Java, Bali and Borneo as well as Tibet and China. These were the gifts of spirit and not the conquest of sword. Hence they have endured after centuries of political change, economic decay and cultural isolation. But modern India had almost forgotten these for eastern peoples and they had forgotten India in all but name. The need of purifying, replenishing and deepening the stream of Indian culture and thought that had once irrigated the wildernesses of further east, Mr. Sarkar said was first suggested to him by Dr. Rabindranath and the Greater India Society was opened last year with a view to fulfil that mission.

"HERALD" OF A NEW AGE.

In conclusion Dr. Sarkar hoped that the Vishwabharathi and the Calcutta University would co-operate in this work. It was an omen of success that the intellectual leader of modern Bengal, the inspirer of all Indian thought has undertaken to head this mission. The people of Java will now see in their midst the herald of a new age in Indian thought, the first progenitor of a new school of poets, apostle of creed of love, peace and selflessness as tender and as wise as Valmiki.

The function was organised in right oriental fashion. Mahamahopadhyaya Haraprasad Sastri offered blessings and Chinese and Bengalee poem were read by renowned scholars in appreciation of the work of the poet.—Free Press.

EFFECT OF NON-BRAHMIN DECISIONS.

" GAUHATI RESOLUTION MUST BE PUT INTO EFFECT. "

MADURA, July 6.

Interviewed by the Associated Press Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar while cordially welcoming the Justice Party's decision to join the Congress, disagreed with the reasons stated in the preamble of the Coimbatore resolution. He wished that the decision had not been qualified by the retention of a separate political organisation based on the perpetuation of caste differences. There can be no objection, he said to a separate organisation intended to establish social and religious equality. I am sure that their joining the Congress will materially help the fight against the bureaucracy by depriving them of the support of their former influential allies. Mr. Iyengar continuing observed that the framing of the Swaraj constitution had been made more feasible. Questioned regarding the mandate against the acceptance of office, Mr. Iyengar remarked that it was of first rate importance as he thought it must immediately bring about the end of dyarchy in the province. He said:—The Gauhati resolution can and must now be put into effect by the Madras Congress Party as the only reason for their formal neutrality has now disappeared by the Justice Party's resolving not to accept office till provincial Autonomy is conceded to Madras.

Disputing the "Madras Mail's" view on the matter, the Congress President averred that the object of the Congress in Madras had been to bring all parties into the Congress so as to present a united front to the bureaucracy and end dyarchy and in this view he applauded the Non-Brahmin decision as wise and patriotic. Concluding he said that he felt amply rewarded and he appreciated the Justice Party's new orientation of policy and further held up their ideal as an example for the Muslim League.—A. P.

A GENERAL STRIKE ?

CORPORATION TO NON-CO-OPERATE WITH MASSEY AND CO.

MADRAS, July 6.

No arrests have been made by the Police in connection with yesterdays tendency to rioting on the part of the strikers at Messrs. Massey and Company's works. Mr. V Chakkarai Chetty the Labour leader informs the Associated Press that unless the strike is amicably settled in a manner equitable to both parties he will be compelled to call a general strike to consider which Mr. Chetty and other Labour leaders have convened a special meeting for to-morrow. Mr. Chakkarai Chetty intends also to move in the Corporation that all lincences granted to Messrs. Massey and Company for their worshop, elec. tric installation etc., be revoked unless the strike is amicably settled. With a view further to make the labour viewpoint felt by the Company the same member will move that the Corporation refuse to give any further contracts to Messrs. Massey and Company.—A. P.

"A HUGE EXPENSIVE SHOW."

HON MR. PATEL ON USELESSNESS OF NATIONAL INDIAN ASSOCIATION.

CALCUTTA, July 6.

The Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel's speech before the Indian students, last Saturday, at Cromwell's Road, says a special cable to "Forward," continues to be an enlivening topic in Indian circles. Mr. Patel asked why this huge expensive show was run at the Indian tax-payers' expense. The National Indian Association was neither national nor Indian. As for intercourse between Britishers and Indians, much useful purpose could not be served until Indians had political equality. Besides social intercourse, at these centres was not between Indians and Britishers of real liberal attitude ebut between Indians and Anglo-Indians.

The Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel will lunch with Lord Birkenhead to-day.—Free Press.

WORKING ON SOUND BASIS.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE'S UTILITY.

CALCUTTA. July 6.

"There is an increasing evidence that the efforts of the Department of Agriculture are gradually winning public opinion to the view that it is working on a sound and logical basis that it has already definitely benefited the country to the extent far exceeding, the money spent on it, and that given the necessary support, it will achieve a large and permanent increase in the wealth of Presidency," says the annual report of the Department of Agriculture, Bengal, for the year 1925 26.

In coming to this conclusion, the report continues: The public are only following the lead of every one who has had experience of possibilities of honestly conducted scientific investigation. In the year under review apart from the increased demand for departmental seeds, etc., on the part of the public and more whole-hearted co-operation on the part of agricultural and other associations, etc., gift to the Department of £1,500 sterling (Rs. 20,000) per annum for five years by the London Jute Association and a guarantee of rupees two and half lakhs given by the Indian Jute Mills Association against possible loss on the sale of departmental seed are substantial assurances of the appreciation which apart from material help they convey give much welcome encouragement to the members of the department in their work gifts of this kind in aid of scientific work says the report, are common in Europe and America and contributions by the District Boards towards the capital cost of Government farms in the districts are examples to show that the right spirit is not wanting in Bengal.—Free Press.

STATUTORY COMMISSION ON REFORMS.

IMMEDIATE APPOINTMENT DEMANDED

The following resolution has been passed at a meeting of the Council of the Indian National Party:—

"Rosolved that the Council of the Indian National Party, Bombay, strongly urges the Government of India to recommend to the Secretary of State for India that the Statutory Commission should be appointed immediately and it should start the inquiry before the end of this year and that it should consist of a majority of representative Indians commanding the respect and confidence of the Indian people."

ADVISORY COMMITTEE TO INDIA HOUSE.

MR. JAMNADAS MEHTA AND TWO OTHERS APPOINTED.

SIMLA, July 6.

News has been received that the High Commissioner for India in London has appointed an Advisory Committee consisting of the members of the Indian Legislature now in England to advise him in regard to the plans and estimates and othner matters relating to the India House. The members of the Committee are Sir Walter Willson. Mr. Jamnadas Mehta and Munsi Iswar Saran.—A. P.

INTER-CASTE MARRIAGE IN AJMERE

AJMERE, July 6.

A marriage on reformed lines was celebrated yesterday at Ajmere between Taranath Rawal, son of Dr. Laljibhai of Indore and Miss Sudarshan Devi, daughter of the veteran Congress man. Mr. Arjunlal Shethi. The bridegroom is a Brahmin and the bride a Vaishya.—Free Press.

WALKING ON STILTS.

(Continued from page 7.)

a committee to prepare a constitution for India. He hoped that, while framing that constitution, the committee would not shut their eyes to past experiences. He trusted, therefore, that, profiting by experience, all parties concerned would try to bring together members holding different opinions. "Let not party prestige jeopardize the larger interests of the country."

EMBODIMENT OF DISTRUST.

The would perhaps ask him, Pt. Kunzru continued, why the political parties were agreed to leave army to the control of Government. In fact they had consistently asked in the Assembly the curtailment of army expenditure. Nevertheless, for the present, the Government had a hold over the army because the policy of the Government had prevented people from having any military experience. They needed in future not trained armies but nations trained in arms. The speaker then vividly explained why in spite of popular protests the Europeans were maintained in the army. The cost of maintenance of a European soldier was three and half times as much as that of an Indian soldier. Besides, Indians had always held that they were not in any way wanting in martial spirit. The last European war had shown, that the ambitions of Indian soldiers were well-founded. What was then the European army for. European army was European garrison in this country. It was a visible embodiment of the distrust of Indians. The doctrine of trusteeship had failed no where more signally than in the maintenance of European army in India. The principle of segregation did not only exist in South Africa but it had been introduced in India also so far as the higher offices of the army were concerned.

NO NATION WITHOUT NATIONAL ARMY.

The speaker then dwelt at some length on the exact position of the army in India. Referring to the Skeen Committee he said that that committee had recorded their unanimous opinion that, in India there was no dearth of man fitted for military career. It was really a great shame that they had not the army of their own. There would be no nation without a national army. It was a pity that the people of India were fighting among themselves. That was given as an excuse for delaying the grant of their rights.

MUSLIM PROPOSALS.

Pt. Kunzru then referred to Delhi Muslim proposals regarding constitution of joint electorates on certain conditions. Mr. Jinnah, the father of those proposals, he proceeded, gave rather an unfortunate interview to the Press that his scheme was an ultimatum and it had to be accepted or rejected in its entirety. Mr. Jinnah revised the wrong impression created by his first interview by giving another interview at Lucknow but unfortunately the second interview did not obtain as wide a publicity as the first one. The Hindu Mahasabha that met at Patna was dead opposed to the Muslim proposals but the A.I.C.C. could not be made to keep quiet so easily. A.I.C.C. had passed a resolution embodying the Delhi proposals. The proviso of the A.I.C.C. that no bill should be discussed or introduced if the three fourths members of any one of the two communities were opposed to it, was according to the speaker, conceived in a spirit of opportunism. Pt. Kunzru did not want to say anything against the Muslim proposals. Alluding to the question of the separation of Sind, he said that they could not deny self-government to a province simply because there was Muslim majority or because the province was on the frontiers of India. They had to trust each other. Distrust could never be the basis on which the edifice of Swaraj could be erected.

What was happening in Madras? There the Swaraj Party was being vehemently attacked by some of its own members. Pt. Kunzru did not say hat political parties should merge in one but even without that it would be possible to unite together for a common ideal and even a common programme. Times ahead were bound to be very difficult. "Let us leave aside petty differences" concluded Pt. Kunzru, "and prepare ourselves for action. Fire of patriotism still burns in our heart to consume all that is unworthy of a great nation such as ours". (Loud and continued cheers).

The meeting dispersed after Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas had proposed a vote of thanks to the Chairman and the learned speaker.

MISS COUSINS ON GIRL'S EDUCATION

LAHORE, July 6.

"Save your province from the wrong step and lead her towards the path of glory where happiness reigns", said Miss Cousins, in her speech on Tuesday night at the Young Men's Christian Association Hall, in connection with the Women's Education Conference.

Miss Cousins emphasised the importance of women's education and painted a beautiful sketch of her ideas. She appealed to the women of the province to rise and awake and wait in a deputation on the Hon. the Minister for Education and the the Director of Public Instruction, to see that primary education for girls was made compulsory.—Free Press.

MUSLIM REPLY TO MAGISTRATE'S ORDER

(Continued from previous page.)

of a most vile and scurrilous attack on the Holy Prophet of Islam, proceeds on a wrong exposition of the laws, and is accordingly of opinion that Government should in view of the importance of the issues involved and the conflict of authority on this matter between the Allahabad High Court and the Lahore High Court, move the Privy Council so as to obtain an authoritative and final pronouncement of the law on the subject. This meeting is of opinion as one unfortunate result of the pudgment of Mr. Justice Dalip Singh has been to provide complete immunity for scurrilous writers attacking revered founders of religion, Government should, pending any authoritative pronouncement of the law on the subject, take immediate steps by regulation or Ordinance, to penalise writings of this character as their free and unchecked publication is fraught with great danger to the cause of the public peace.

(2) That in view of the grave situation created by the acquittal of Rajpal Printer and Publisher of the vile attack on the Holy Prophet of Islam, and further accentuated by the convictions of the Editor and Printer and Publisher of the "Muslim Outlook", this meeting of the Council of the Punjab Muslim League urges upon Government the desirability of releasing Syed Dilwar Shah Bukhari editor and Maulvi Nurulhaq printer and publisher of the "Muslim Outlook" forthwith.—A P.

SECURITY PROCEEDINGS IN FULL SWING.

PROMINENT KHILAFATISTS ARRESTED IN LAHORE.

LAHORE, July 6.

Syed Attaullashah Bukhari, the Amritsar Khilafatist, Maulvi Ghazi Abdur Rahman, Secretary, Punjab Khilafat Committee, and Pandit Manakchand Naz, editor of "Pratap" were arrested by police this afternoon under Section 108 of the Criminal Procedure Code (security for good behaviour from person disseminating seditious matter). Security proceedings will be instituted against them.

The Punjab Khilafat Committee has called an emergent meeting to consider the situation arising out of the arrests of two prominent Khilafatists.—A. P.

" ILL-ADVISED. "

PRBOIHITION OF LAHORE MEETING

LAHORE, July 6.

Messrs. Mohamed Alam Ferozuddin and Chaudhri Afzal Haq, members of the Punjab Legislative Council, have sent to-day a telegram to H. E. the Viceroy and the Punjab Governor declaring that the District Magistrate's action applying Section 144 to Monday's public meeing convened by the Khilafat Committee was ill-advised. They pray for the immediate cancellation of the order in view of the grave situation in Lahore.—A. P.

PROPAGANDA AGAINST KHILAFAT COMMITTEE.

PUNJAB MUSLIMS REPUDIATE ALLEGATIONS.

LAHORE, July 6.

Maulvi Zafarali Khan in the course of a statement to the press to-day denies that he disobeyed the order of the authorities at Lahore on the night of the 2nd instant and offered an apology to the District Magistrate in order to save himself. He again repeats the words he then used addressing the District Magistrate that he and his co-workers will break law again and again if it comes into open conflict with the Mussalmans' firm resolve to defend the honour of the Prophet at all costs.

Chandhri Afzal Haq M.L.C., also repudiates the allegation that he changed his tone on the appearance of Mr. Ogilvie, at the meeting held under his presidentship on 4th instant. He says, this is a propaganda started with the object of discrediting public workers as well as the Khilafat Committee."

The authorities here are taking full precautions for peaceful celebrations of Muharrum in view of the strong Mohamedan feeling in the city over the "Rangila Rasul" judgment and the order of the Deputy Commissioner prohibiting all public meetings in public places. Exceptionally elaborate police arrangements have been made to meet every emergency. The services of influential citizens of Lahore have been secured. They will be in close touch with the police and the Magistrates and will be responsible for the areas to which they have been allocated.

Mr. Phailbus City Magistrate, has been appointed Officer-in-Charge of Maharrum.—A. P.

JUSTICE SKEMP TO TRY "RISALA UARTAMAN." CASE.

LAHORE, July 6.

Mr. Justice Skemp, President of the Gurdwara Tribunal, who will be one of the vacation judges of the High Court will hear "Risala Vartman" case from the 15th July. He will continue to preside over the Gurdwara Tribunal also.—A. P.

It is learned that the Cairo-Cape flight is to become annual service exercise to be carried out by units stationed in Egypt. It is expected that co-operation will be maintained with South African Air Force and the round trip will be approximately 11,000 miles.—Reuter.

ARTICLE WITHIN PURVIEW OF SEC. 124A

TEXT OF JUDGMENT IN "FOKWARD" CASE.

CALCUTTA, July 5.

Mr. Justice C. C. Ghose, delivering judgment of the Court in the "Forward" Sedition Case, said that the offending article was published on July 7th, 1926, at a time when a serious outbreak of lawlessness had taken place in the District of Patna. It was argued on behalf of the appellants that article, read as a whole, and given a fair meaning, was not seditious within the meaning of Section 124-A. I.P.C., and secondly, that if it was alleged that there was in the article an imputation of a motive, any motive such as was to be discerned in it was a motive attributed to Parliament and the British Foreign Office and that if this was so, it was not an offence under Section 124-A. I.P.C., read with section 17 thereof. and that the Magistrate was clearly in error in admitting in evidence articles published in "Forward" on dates subsequent to July 7th, 1926. Lastly, it was contended that the sentences imposed on the appellants was out of all proportion to the offence, if they should be found guilty.

FREEDOM OF DISCUSSION.

His Lordship said that the High Court had very carefully considered the matter, not only because of its importance in regard to the question of freedom of discussion, but also of its importance so far as the appellants were concerned, and their Lordships had come to the conclusion that the article, taken as a whole, did offend against Section 124-A. I.P.C. The very cases to which the appellants drew the attention of their Lordships showed unmistakably that while a very large amount of latitude was, and must be, allowed to writers in the public press, at the same time, the integrity of the State must be maintained, intact and fearlessly, and that writers, could not, under the guise of criticism of public affairs, be allowed to indulge in attributing base, improper or dishonest motives to those who were carrying on the work of the Government of the country. There could not be any doubt whatsoever, and Their Lordships said this after repeated perusal of the article, that a distinctly improper motive was attributed to the Government. Their Lordships would not fail to take note of the fact that the article was written at a time of great public excitement, and that the writer was penning his article in an exasperated mood, an dthis consideration would go towards the mitigation of the sentence, but it did not, and could not be held to, constitute an excuse for the article in question.

WITHIN PURVIEW OF SEC. 124 A.

Therefore, regarding the appellants' first point, Their Lordships were of the opinion that the article did come within the meaning of Section 124-A, I.P.C. As regards the appellant's second point, that if a motive had been attributed, it has been attributed to Parliament and the British Foreign Office, the third paragraph of the article, taken with the two previous paragraphs, constituted a sufficient refutation of the point. The answer to the second point really disposed of the appellants' third point. As regards the fourth, the Advocate-General at the outset, had said that he did not propose to go into the other articles which might have been published in the paper. In that light. Their Lordships thought, that they need not take into consideration any of the grievances brought before Their Lordships, that articles subsequent to July 7th had been allowed to be admitted in evidence.

Lastly, there was the question of the sentence. The object of the Crown in instituting proceedings of this nature was not to take vindicate action. A case in England showed that sedition was just short of treason and was considered to be a very serious offence. Many factors would have to be taken in awarding sentences, and on a full consideration of everything that had been argued, their Lordships thought that the ends of justice would be sufficiently met if Their Lordships reduced the sentences imposed on the Editor from a period of three months' rigorous imprisonment to a period of a fortnight's simple imprisonment, and a fine of Rs. 500, in default, to suffer simple imprisonment for two months. As regards the second appellant, the Printer, the fine imposed on him would be reduced from Rs. 250 to a sum of Rs. 100, in default, to suffer one month's simple imprisonment.

With this modification the appeal was dismissed.—A. P.

A. I. C. C. AT CALCUTTA.

MADRAS, July 6.

The General Secretary All-India Congress Committee notifies that in pursuance of the requisition received, the All-India Congress Committee meets on Sunday July 31st and the Working Committee on Saturday July 30th at Calcutta. The exact place and hour of meeting will be announced later. Other subjects besides those referred to in the requisition will also be considered by the meeting.—A. P.

SUBMARINE QUESTION

AGREEMENT REACHED.

DISCUSSION ON CRUISERS.

LONDON, July 5.

Geneva.—A brief communique issued by the Technical Committee states that an agreement has been reached on the outstanding submarine question. A brief discussion regarding cruisers followed with a view to examining the ways of adjusting the Powers' cruiser requirements. The Committee adjourned to enable the delegations to study the question in detail.—Reuter.

AMERICAN CONTRADICTION.

LONDON, July 5.

Geneva.—In contrast with the communique cabled earlier the American delegate, Admiral Jones, in an interview, said that neither the tonnage nor classification of submarines has yet been settled.—Reuter.

MR. G. D. BIRLA.

RECEIVED BY LORD BIRKENHEAD

LONDON, July 5.

A special cable to the Free Press of India says:

Mr. Ghanasham Das Birla, M.L.A., who has returned to London from Geneva, where he had gone to attend the International Labour Conference as Indian Employers' delegate, was received by Lord Birkenhead, Secretary of State for India, at the India House in the afternoon.—Free Press.

Lord Birkenhead received Mr. Birla, a member of the Indian Legislative Assembly at an interview.

ORIGIN OF TROUBLE

THE CASUALTIES

CALCUTTA, July 6.

A report from Maherpur, District Nadia, says following the incident on the car festival day, when a Hindu boy was waylaid and assaulted by Muslims a serious communal riot occured at Palashipara on Sunday, in which several have been seriously injured and a Hindu and a Muslim fatally wounded.

Though order has been restored by the police, feelings still run high. Shops are closed and the people are panic-stricken.

A correspondent of "The Bengalee", giving details of the affairs, says, on 1st July, more than a hundred Muslims tried to seize cattle grazing in the fields. As there was a large muster of Hindus on account of the Rath festival they did not succeed. In the evening an innocent Hindu boy, it is alleged, was seriously assaulted by some Muslims. The next day a Muslim was attacked by some Hindus. In retaliation Muslims looted the Golahari one Upen Biswas in the afternoon which set rumours about that an attempt would be made to loot other houses. Nothing untoward further happened.

On the morning of the 3rd a large number of Muslims from other villages assembled at Palashipara and attacked some Hindus. Four houses belonging to Goalas were looted. Hindus collecting and offering a fight the Muslims retreated. In the affray, it is reported one Hindu and one Muslim were killed and several on both sides were wounded, some of them seriously.

The Sub-Divisional Officer arrived late in the day but the trouble was then over. At about ten in the evening there was another attack on Hindus in which one of them was injured seriously.

Reports have reached Calcutta of trouble at neighbouring village of Vali and Shahebnagar.—Free Press.

A SURPRISING DEFEAT.

LONDON, July 5.

The Wimbledon championships closed with unexpectedly an easy defeat of the Holders in mixed doubles, Mr. and Mrs. Godfree, who after being within the set point at 6|5 failed at the critical stage of the match against Miss Ryan's brilliance. They fell easy victims to the irresistible American in the second. The match was over in 33 minutes. Spectators were overcome, Miss Ryan and Mrs. Hunter with astonishment at the loss of Britain's Last title.

In the semi-final of mixed doubles, Hunter and Miss Ryan beat Raymond and Miss Heine 6|3, 6|4.

WOMEN'S DOUBLE'S FINAL.

The South Africans broke through Miss Ryan's service and led three to one. In the fifth game, Miss Wills served double faults and Miss Ryan missed the sitter. But Americans won the game after a deuce had been called. They then took the next four games and won the set. In the second set the Africans made little headway against Miss Ryan's superb attack at the net and Miss Will's fine driving, but they won the third and the seventh games, both being Heine's service.—Reuter's Special.

SWIMMING TOURNAMENT AT INDORE.

DISTINGUISHED PERSONS TAKE PART.

A HARD COMPETITION.

(From a Correspondent.)

INDORE, July 7.

A large crowd of distinguished gentry, officials and millionaires among whom were General Bhawani Singhji, Commander-in-Chief, Holkar State Forces, Sir Seth Hukamchandji Kt., Rai Bahadur Seth Kastoor Chandji, Mr. K. M. Bapna (son of the Prime Minister, Holker State) and Seth Bhanwar Lalji watched the grand swimming tournament held at Indore from 30th June to 2nd July for the "Rajendra Swimming Challenge Cup." A great interest prevailed among the spectators who heartily cheered all the competitors, a large number of whom took part in the tournament and among whom the names of three persons are specially to be mentioned. The one is Kunwar Hiralalji son of Sir Hukamchandji, the other is Mr. Surajmal Bhatera, jeweller, and the third is Mr. Genda Lal Modi. The last named has won the cup this year. Mr. Modi is a very good swimmer and has distinguished himself on other occasions as well. This time he kept swimming for more than four hours without staying for even a single second and in the same position.

The tournament was started only this year and was arranged through the strenuous efforts of Seth Bhanwarlal. D. Sethi, proprietor of the famous firm of Messrs. Bhoodiram Balchand, Bankers and Mill-owners, who has also presentd a beautiful silver Challenge Cup along with another silver presentation Cup.

The tournament was a great success. All the visitors and guests were entertained by Seth Bhanwarlalji. General Bhawani Singhji acted as referee.

"CO-OPERATORS' DAY" AT DADAR.

The Dadar Co-operative Institute celebrated the "Co-operation Day" at Dadar with much eclat on July 2.

At 6 p.m. a social gathering was held in the King George English School, Dadar. In spite of the most unsatisfactory weather, the attendance was satisfactory. The guests were entertained with vocal music, and a boy musician arrested the admiration of the audience with his nicety of tone and proficiency and efficiency in the art. The pleasant function was terminated with light refreshments.

At 7 p.m. a public meeting was held in the same place under the presidentship of Mr. S. K. Bole, M.L.C., who opened the proceedings with a short speech in Marathi explaining the significance and the object of celebration the Co-operators Day.

Mr. N. N. Menon, Secretary of the Institute, read in the meeting the text of a manifesto issued by the International Co-operative Alliance and signed by Co-operative leaders of 27 nations.

Then Mr. N. M. Joshi delivered his speech in Marathi in which he emphasised the economic advantages the movement is capable of rendering and the indispensability of such a movement to bring about the economic salvation of the people.

PUBLIC MEETING AT MATUNGA

At 9 p.m. another public meeting was held in the Byramjee Jeejibhoy Haill, Matunga, under the Presidentship of Mr. Pothan Joseph. Though it was raining throughout, a good number of people, mostly South Indians, attended the meeting. The President impressed upon the audience the necessity and utility of imbibing and practising the principles of co-operation.

Then Mr. N. N. Menon read out the Manifesto of the International Co-operative Alliance and the message from Mrs. Naidu.

Mr. J. K. Mehta delivered an impressive speech and pointed out how the Co-operative movement would go a great way to eradicate the evils of industrialism. India in his opinion was in the grip of industrialism and that co-operation was the only panacea to counteract the evil influences arising out of it. He also asserted that co-operative movement was also necessary for village reconstruction.

CO-OPERATORS DAY IN JALGAON

(From A Correspondent.)

The International Co-operators' Day was celebrated in Jalgaon by the Bombay Central Co-operative Institute (Branch) on the 2nd instant. There was a big public meeting presided over by Mr. H. Montgomery, Collector, East Khandesh.

The day was celebrated all over the district.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL.

As election of Sir Abdur Rahim as member of the Bengal Legislative Council has been called in question by the election petition by Maulvi Sheik Abdul Wahed, the Governor has appointed three Commissioners with M. H. B. Lethbridge, Additional Sessions Judge, 24 Parganas as President of the Commission to try the petition.

The Governor of Bengal has appointed August 23 as the date for the next meeting of the Bengal Legislative Council.

Mr. H. K. Briscoe, C.I.E., is likely to be appointed permanent Chief Secretary to the Bihar Government on return from leave.

It is expected that Mr. D. Weston, Commissioner of Muzaffarpore will succeed Mr. B. Foley, C.S.I., as Member, Board of Revenue, when the latter goes on leave in April, preparatory to retirement.—A. P.

Sir Basil Blackett leaves Simla on the 13th for Calcutta, where he will arrive on the 15th to attend the meetings of the Joint Committee on the Reserve Bank. Leaving Calcutta on the 26th, he will return to Simla on the first August, after visiting Bhopal and Sanchi on the way.

It is understood that the Mysore Senate will confer the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws on H. E. the Viceroy when His Excellency visits Mysore.

The Governor of Bombay received a deputation from the Inamdars' Central Association at Government House Ganeshkhind on Tuesday.

Lady Walker, Captain R. P. H. Burbury lunched at Government House Ganeshkhind on Tuesday.

The follwing deried at Government House Ganeshkhind on Tuesday:—The Hon. Sir Chunilal and Lady Mehta, H. H. The Sar Desai of Stvantwadi, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Hatch, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. A. Turner, Mr. D. R. H. Browne, Mr. F. C. Griffith, Lt. Colonel J. H. Murray, Colonel and Mrs. G. G. Delap, Lt. Colonel and Mrs. S. G. V. Ellis, Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Hodgson, Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Sinclair, Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Maddocks, Lt. Colonel G. A. Hare, Lt. Colonel and Mrs. H. St. G. M. McRae, Dr. W. Burns, Mr. A. E. Mirams, Major E. V. H. Fairtlough, Major the Hon'ble and Mrs. Nigel Somerset, Major and Mrs. G. Ireland, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Miller, the Revd. J. A. Harding, Lt. Colonel F. D. Hunt, Mr. K. S. Jatar, Mr. and Mrs. D. D. Kapadia, and Miss Moulson.

WHAT IS YOUR BIRTHDAY?

TO-DAY'S FORECAST. (JULY 7TH)

(By **KAM**, Chela of Himalayan Joshimaharaj Joothabhai Labaddas.)

SIGN OF THE ZODIAC: CANCER.

If to-day is your birthday the heavenly signs indicate that you are of a very marked versatility, straightforwardness and originality. Duplicity or diplomacy are words unknown in your standard dictionary. Your brain is full of original ideas and schemes every day, in fact every minute, each of which you think better than the preceding one, which when it was first conceived was decidedly better than the one preceded, etc., "ad infi." This vicious circle, so to say, is virtually vitiating your stupendous plans. Please, therefore, don't spoil your soups yourself, and you are advised to pay your whole and sole (but not soul, which you must defer till better days come) attention to a couple of schemes which are most congenial to your business taste.

As the first letter of the word "success" is "s", you are advised to take to shipping line, that is, running a steamer line, stevedoring and dubashing. Steamship line offers great prospects in view of the development of the Kathiawar ports, but it has its dark side too. The great Nosey-poker, Mr. Nensey of the Shree Native Indian Passengers, Goods, and Luggage Relief Association, not content with his activities in the railway administration, such as lack of urinals and latrines, and over-abundance of stench emanating from those already in existence, and such other balmy breezy matters, has lately taken to looking into steamer passengers' grievances. Also, you are advised to take up some such interesting line as the starting of hair-dressing and shampooing saloons (there are so many "S's" in those words betokening a sure success), and since "shingling" and bobbing which have been tried and "found wanting" in the West, have lately been eagerly taken to by the imitating East and when customers fair and otherwise are tumbling over one another for having first their crops removed in such saloons, you are bound to do, what is well-known, a "roaring trade." So go at it might and main.

MADRAS AGAINST SCHEME OF ASSESSORS.

POLITICAL PARTIES ORGANISING OPPOSITION.

MADRAS, July 6.

Congressmen Liberals and Non-Brahmins of all shades of opinion are organising their respective parties against the acceptance of the scheme of assessors in connection with the forthcoming Royal Commission. Madras Liberals do not seem very hopeful that the Commission will come out this year.—A. P.

NO NEED OF EXPUNGING JUDGMENT.

SIR ANAMALEE'S APPLICATION REJECTED.

RANGOON, July 6.

At the High Court Mr. Justice Carr has delivered judgment rejecting the application of Devan Bahadur Sir Anamalee Chettiar to have certain remarks passed by the District Magistrate Rangoon in the case Alima versus Chokalingham Anybalam expunged from His Worships judgment. The remarks objected to were to the effect that the applicant had in fact a hand in the institution of certain false charges against the respondent. His Lordship thought perhaps in certain places the judgment was a little indifferently worded but there were no significant grounds for ordering any part of the judgment to be expunged.—A. P.

AMERICAN COTTON CROP.

ANTICIPATION OF 15 MILLION BALES.

NO STAMPEDE IN SECURING NEW COTTON

VIEWS OF MESSRS. CHRYSTAL AND CO.

Below we give the review of the Cotton position as issued by Messrs. P. Chrystal & Co. on the 6th innst., from which it will be seen that they have raised their estimate of the American Cotton Crop to 15 Million Bales and they state that "we cannot visualise any great stampede to secure New Crop Cotton at the present price level'.

We are glad to know that Messrs. P. C. Chrystal & Co. are also veering round to the views expressed by us in these columns

After a more or less continuous advance in price since the middle of December of last year during which time prices have recovered about 2½d. per lb., we feel that a fresh survey of the raw cotton position might be of use to our many clients.

At the end of July last year the total carryover of American Cotton amounted to about 5½ million bales. The crop of 1926 was approximately 18 millions giving the World a supply for the year of about 23½ million bales. The offtake during the season 1926/27 is estimated to total 18 million bales, out of which slightly less than 16 million bales will be consumed. The prospective carryover at the end of this month will therefore be about 7½ millions. Under the pressure of the above large supply prices gave way last December to 6 1/2 d. per lb. The lower level of price undoubtedly had much to do with the large offtake, but it must be remembered that the shortness of last year's Indian crop added to the offtake of Americans by not less than one million bales. Therefore should India during the coming season produce a normal crop, with similar trade and price conditions, we should not be justified in estimating the consumption of American cotton during tht season of 1927-28 at more than 15 million bales. Whilst we admit freely that the low level of price, which ruled during the last season, had much to do with the increased consumption and offtake,.. it must be remembered that most of the large offtake took place at prices lower than those now ruling and that other factors caused the last Penny advance in the market. We refer to the floods in the Mississippi Valley, reports of drought in Texas and fears of boll weevil damage during the coming season.

We find that the price of manufactured goods has not kept pace with the advance in the Raw Cotton market, and we can we think with little fear of contradiction expres the opinion that the present high rate of consumption could not be continuing if most of the Mills of the World did not have the advantage of being long of cotton, which they bought at lower than present prices. It therefore appears to us that with cotton at or under 8d. per lb. we would be justified in estimating next years's normal consumption at around 15 million bales. We venture to express the opinion that at 9d. or over the consumption would tend to fall below this figure.

We now come to the probable supply position during the coming season. As we have pointed out above, the carry-over is going to be in the vicinity of 7½ million bales. The preliminary estimate of acreage is due for publication at the end of this week and the popular estimate is that the figure will be about 10 per cent lower than the acreage of last year. The acreage estimate will include the flooded areas of the Mississippi Valley, and we understand that the affected area produced last yea about 3/4 million bales. As the waters receded the farmers have again planted cotton so the resultant loss in crop will be nothing like so serious as was at one time feared. In 1912 the fear of the last big flooding, the outturn per acre in the Mississippi Valley was larger than normal. Admittedly the floods this year were worse, and replanting had to be done at a later date, but we merely mention what happened in 1912 to remind our friends that the very fact that the farmers have resown cotton in the affected area shews that these farmers have not lost hopes of producing a crop. In other parts of the belt the crop is a little later than normal, but no later than was the case last year when the crop amounted to 18 million bales. Last year the loss by boll-weevil was very small. At the moment most cables from America are warning us that the danger from this pest is greater than last year. We were told the same thing at this time last year and prices during July/August were advanced about two Cents per lb. only to crash later under the heavy movement of the crop. The very favourable weather in the late Autumn last year is said to have added two millions to the crop, and we find that the crop estimators are now assuming that by the law of averages we cannot expect any of this top crop. No one can know what the weather is going to be like a few months hennce, but it is hardly reasonable to ignore the possibility of any of this top crop.

Current estimates of the condition of the crop are better than the last ten year's average so with average weather from now on we do not think it would be too optimistic to anticipate a crop of 15 million bales.

With all these figures before us it is at once asked why the market is so steady after the advance. This we think can be explained by the fact that, owing to the large takings by consumers last year. when prices were low, a smaller percentage than usual of the carryover has been left in producers' hands. In addition it is known that many Millowners hold an appreciable quantity of cheap purchases of Futures against their next season's requirements, and that these purchases are taking care of many of the hedges out against old crop cotton. This explains why the large carryover weighs so lightly on the market. It must again be remembered that as Millowners have taken part of their supplies for 1927/28 out of the crop of 1926/27 their requirements out of the coming crop will be correspondingly less, as it would not be reasonable to anticipate that they will stock the raw material at 9d. or over, as they did wen the price was under 8d.

The New Crop will soon be moving, and with trade conditions as they are, Mills all the World over generally well supplied, and more than a comfortable carryover, we cannot visualise any great stampede to secure New Crop cotton at the present price level. Many of the purchases of Futures held by Mills will be converted into actual cotton when the New Crop moves, and this will remove from the market the present shortage of Contracts.

All the above is written on the assumption that weather will be normal. In our opinion the Boll weevil fear and the Mississippi floods have already been fully discounted, and the drought in Texas was relieved some time ago.

We are glad to report that the Indian Monsoon has been developing in a most satisfactory manner. Should these conditions continue at least a full crop can be expected, as it is estimated that the acreage is not likely to be less than last year.

JUDD COMPILES 108.

DULL GAME AT LORD'S.

LONDON, July 5.

At Lord's there were 15,000 spectators to witness the University match, but there was only a dull exhibition of Cricket. Dawson was out at eleven for the first wicket. Drives and leg-hits were a feature of Judd's innings, which lasted five minutes less than four hours and during which he hit fourteen times to the fence. With Longrigg who batted two and quarter hours and hit four fours, Judd added 108 to the score in two hours for the second wicket. Despite the slowness of wicket he did not play a forcing game. Rogins who made 41 was more lively and with Judd he added 94 to the score in 55 minutes for the third wicket. Douglas whose innings commenced when the score was twenty after an hour and twenty minutes of play made a gallant effort for Essex, and carried out the bat.

In the match between Kent and Sussex the latter won on the first innings. Sussex 326 Kent 301. (Ames 82). Sussex 211.

OXFORD V. CAMBRIDGE.

In the match between Oxford and Cambridge which began yesterday at Lord's, Oxford closed their innings for 149. (Longrigg 57, Judd 124.)—Reuter's Special.

FOREST ADMINISTRATION IN BOMBAY.

(Continued from page 6.)

efficient engine to compel the cultivator to bow to his sweet will.

The Conservator, Northern Circle, is particular in mentioning that "in Thana very serious damage is being done to young teak poles and saplings." There is nothing astonishing in this when it is considered that the cultivators in the district are compelled to work for the Department, without being paid for it, and are naturally tempted fraudulently to up-root the small plants altogether to avoid further compulsion to work thereon. Most cases of unauthorized grazing are of accidental trespass and one Conservator aptly remarks that there is no tendency towards intentional grazing in closed areas. Similarly out of 1,957 cases of forest fires, only 161 were due to intentional firing. On the whole, one may venture to remark that a large number of forest offences are due to the faulty policy of the Forest Department.

RETRENCHMENT AND REFORM.

While capital outlay on Forests is certainly desirable, one cannot but notice with some concern that the establishment charges of the Department are inordinately heavy. Out of 42 lakhs of the total expenditure during the year, more than 22 lakhs, or nearly, 55 per cent, comprised this item. Surely, retrenchment is urgently called for and ought to begin with the abolition of the post of the Chief Conservator and his establishment. This post has been a recent creation and has not justified itself by any increase in revenue. The Senior Conservator with the powers of a superintending authority, can co-ordinate the activities of the various circles under him, in the same manner that he used to do previously.

Another important reform would be in the direction of Indianising the Department. Not a single Conservator is an Indian as if a competent man for the post cannot be found at all among the Indians. We think the time has come for stopping further recruitment for the Indian Forest Service in England, and Indian experts should be offered opportunities of developing their country's forest estate. The New Minister, the Hon. Mr. Pradhan, may well make his regime a memorable one by some substantial progress in this direction.

WHERE'S YOUR G.R?

Such are some of the criticisms that may be made in regard to forest administration. The Department ought to realise that the body politic is one whole, and what it refuses to agriculture may in another manner affect its own prospects. If the cattle of the cultivator are better fed and give more work, if his fields get better manured and yield larger production, a real demand for the Forest Department's timber is bound to arise among the agriculturists to whom with prosperity the desire for better houses ought to appeal. The depression will then be lifted, better prices secured, and forests would show better surpluses.

By the way it appears Government is forgetting its duty in regard to the report of the Forest Grievances Enquiry Committee. In the beginning of April last, this writer had the privilege to be informed that a G. R. on the report had already been drafted and that it would be published in due course. Three months have now passed and yet the G. R. is not out. If it is the intention of Government to take the Council by surprise by publishing it when the Council sits, we may well apprise them that the members of the Council and the public also are not surely such simpletons as not to see through the thin veil. The Council ought to demand that no half-hearted measures will avail and that speedy and full redress must come to settle satisfactorily the long-standing grievances. We have no doubt whatsoever that the Hon. Mr. Pradhan will prove equal to the occasion and as he is the people's man he will not fail to satisfy the public. We sympathise with him in his difficulties, support him in his endeavours, and encourage him in his aspirations.

I await with interest the publication of the resolution the contents of which I may assure Government will meet with appreciation or criticism according as they deserve.

(Concluded)

CINEMA FILMS & PUBLIC MORALS

MOTION BEFORE CENTRAL LEGISLATURE

SIMLA, July 6.

The Government of India are considering the possibility of introducing a motion at the forthcoming meeting of the Central Legislature at Simla to appoint a Committee to go into the question of American films imported to India which are said to be subversive of morals of the people.—Free Press.

NATIONAL BABY WEEK COUNCIL SHIELD.

PRESENTED TO BELLARY.

LONDON, July 5.

Mr. Neville Chamberlain has handed Lady Chatterjee as representing the High Commissioner for India the shield won by Bellary, presented every year by the National Baby Week Council for the best baby week organised outside the British Isles.—Reuter's Special.

POONA LETTER.

STIR IN HINDU SOCIETY.

DR. MOONJE'S ACTIVITIES

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, July 4.

Poona is quite in a kind of swirl of excitement and agitation. The Khan-Panaudikar marriage is on every lip. Though very few people like, perhaps, the Moderate Party men and others who were present on the occasion of the marriage, are in favour of the Inter-Communal Marriage, generally speaking the Hindu Society has severely condemned it. The marriage is held to be a triumph of Mahomedanisim in these days when such a tremendous effort is being made all over India to strengthen Hindu religion and consolidate Hindu Society. The dissatisfaction was expressed in the columns of "Kesari" and the "Mahratta" and more fully in the public meeting held in the Arya Bhushan Theatre under the presidentship of Mr. Dandavate, a local pleader and a municipal member. All Hindu sub-communities had gathered to protest against the marriage and some of the speakers roundly condemned the Moderate Hindu paper that had committed the crime against society of writing in praise of the marriage. The local institutions of female education like the Girls' School and the Seva Sadan too have come in for some criticism as it is held, that they by their atmosphere and teaching, create the mentality for what is regarded as an outrages on Hindu sentiment and religion.

DR. KURTKOTI AND DR. MOONJE.

When the public mind was thus in an excited state, the arrival in Poona of two stalwarts of Hinduism, like Dr. Kurtkoti and Dr. Moonje took it to the highest pitch of commotion. And so much was public sentiment roused that the meeting in the Kirloskar Theatre when an address was presented to Dr. Moonje and in the Shivaji Mandir when he delivered a public speech were so huge as were not seen since the late Deshbandhu Das was in Poona. The refrain of all speeches of Dr. Moonje was "Be strong". In the private discussion held in Mr. Kelkar's house Moonje was heckled for his advocacy of meat-eating by some persons and it appeared that none was in favour of eating meat. In his two day's stay in Poona Dr. Moonje had a very crowded programme.

CENTRAL CO-OPERATIVE BANK.

The election of the board of this bank every year causes some stir in public circles. But this year at the time of the election Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar and Mr. D. V. Gokhale declined to stand and requested the share-holders to relieve them as they had served for three successive terms. So only four candidates remained and all the four declared elected. Instead of Mr. Bhopatkar this year Mr. S. R. Bhagwat has been elected chairman and instead of Mr. Bhagwat, Mr. Tarkade, a pleader of Saswad, has been elected Vice-Chairman. This Bank managed with remarkable efficiency by Mr. S. L. Apte is one of the most beloved institutions of Poona and the whole of the middle class has perfect confidence in it.

MUNICIPAL BY-ELECTION.

A vacancy has been created in the Municipality by the resignation of Mr. S. G. Lavate in the Shanwar Peth Ward. The election is to take place on the 12th instant and for it there are two competitors viz. Mr. N. V. Joshi and N. V. Gadgil. The competition is likely to be keen, as Mr. Gadgil has been trying to be elected for the last two terms. Though Mr. Joshi is a more senior pleader Mr. Gadgil is a more ambitious one and has been taken some part in politics.

TILAK ANNIVERSARIES.

The birth day anniversary of Tilak comes on the 15th and the death anniversary on the 1st of August, by the first day some religious rites are performed and food is given to thousands of poor people. The address and such other functions are held on the 1st of August. Another death anniversary, equally remarkable, comes on the 18th, that is to say, of Ganesh Venkatesh Johi, popularly known as the Sarvajanik Kaka or public uncle. He is called the Father of Swadeshi in Maharashtra and now that the movement is again being revived the anniversary will be observed with more than the usual enthusiasm.

INTERNATIONAL RELIEF CONFERENCE.

NO AGREEMENT ON SCHEME?

LONDON, July 5.

Geneva.—A Conference on the scheme for the institution of an International Relief Union to co-ordinate international assistance to any country stricken by disaster has opened. It is attended by delegates of 42 States which are members of the League of Nations. Discussion hitherto has not encouraged hopes of agreement on the scheme. Dr. Paranjpye declared that the Government of India, after examining the final statutes of the proposed Union, would see whether it could adhere to it or not. The Conference has appointed a Committee to examine numerous amendments proposed to the scheme.—Reuter's Special.

RURAL COURSE FOR STUDENTS.

LONDON, July 5.

At the Imperial Education Conference, Mr Vakil spoke on the "Courses of study for schools in the districts which are mainly agricultural". He described the steps recently taken in Bombay to introduce into fifty selected primary schools definitely rural course for older boys.—Reuter's Special.

ECONOMIC & FINANCIAL REVIEW.

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES—ITS ACTIVITIES-COLLEGE INDUSTRIES—THE ABU CONFERENCE.

BY KRISTODAS.

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES.

The Government of Bombay have at last seen their way to publishing the report of the Director of Industries. The report is dated 3rd December 1926 and must have presumably reached Government on the same day or a day later. The fact that it has taken more than 6 months to publish this report betokens that the Government must have some reasons for taking such a long time over it. As the report is not accompanied by any resolution of the Government one cannot say what were the causes which operated with them in this unconscionable delay. One may, however, guess some, of the causes which may have been responsible for this. One is that the Bombay Legislative Council was in session from February for about a month and the Government may not have liked to publish the report before the Council session was over, as otherwise they would have been obliged to give a copy to each of the members and there might have been inconvenient enquiries and interpellations. Mr. Bharucha who is the author of this report was again made to retire rather cavalierly on the 31st March without any successor being appointed to him. Then again this report may have contained some matters on which there might have been a difference of opinion between the Director of Industries and the Government. Some of our members of the Council may well ask the Government reasons for this delay. I am sure there will be interpellations with regard to this and other matters relating to the Department of Industries which has been systematically given a step-motherly treatment since the last two years. It is interesting to read in Mr. Bharucha's report the following paragraph:—

"Although the post of the Director of Industries was re-created in July 1925, the re-organised had only one clerk and one typist under me till December 1925, when only two additional hands were sanctioned and three more clerks were sanctioned and added from April 1926; I had no Assistant or Deputy Directors under me throughout the year under report. There are now 7 clerks in Bombay Office including a Head Clerk."

The passion for retrenchment is a salutary thing in a Government which was a veritable spend-thrift but a little while ago, but this passion need not have been exercised in such a manner on a department like the Department of Industries. While this Department is being starved, money is still being poured like water in connection with the Development Department. I drew attention in these columns to the Government's not having appointed a successor to Mr. Bharucha and having given over the charge to the Collector of Bombay. This step of the Government is so reactionary and opposed to the wishes of the Bombay Legislative Council itself as expressed in 1924 that an adjournment motion at the beginning of the Council is extremely essential. I hope that some public spirited Member of the Council will move such an adjournment as a vote of censure on the Hon'ble Minister for Industries.

ACTIVITES OF THE DEPARTMENT.

The contents of this report will at once show how the work done by an Indian Director, who has got an earnest desire to develop the Presidency industrially, is so very different from the work of an English Civilian Director, who wants to run the Department and looks at it from the point of view of red-tape officialdom. Understaffed though he was and working practically single-handed, Mr. Bharucha has pointed out directions in his report for future industrial work both from the point of view of large-scale industries and cottage industries, which is useful and instructive and would serve as a guide to the Department for the future. We have no proper industrial survey for the Presidency and there is an urgent need for having one as soon as possible. Mr. Bharucha's report is, in a sense, a miniature industrial survey and will afford a very good foundation on which a future survey can be based. I wonder if the report of Mr. Bharucha is published "in extenso" as it was submitted by him or whether a blue pencil is used for eliminating certain of its uncongenial portions.

COTTAGE INDUSTRIES.

Probably the most interesting portion in the report is concerned with cottage industries. There are three sorts of industries which the Department can tackle, these being (1) large scale industries, (2) small-scale industries carried on on modern lines and (3) cottage industries. Neither the financial condition nor the equipment of the Department would enable it to meet with the requirements of the first; and so it has necessarily to rest content with looking to the requirements of the other two. With regard to the last, viz: cottage industries, the Director truly says that though Indian labourers when they work for others for wages are not efficient and not amenable to strict discipline, they are more efficient and hard-working when they work for themselves independently; and remarks that "this is one of the reasons why cottage industries still survive so largely in this country." He advises that "to help the cottage workers and elevate their conditions it is necessary to orgnise a well-planned system of training the children of the artisans in the vocation of their parents in properly equipped industrial Schools attached to primary schools in important towns." This means that a beginning must be made from the very infancy of children to impart to them the necessary technical skill and workmanship so that they may become clever and useful cottage craftsmen. The following are among the principal methods of help suggested in the report for helping the cottage industries:—

(1) Use of better and most modern tools and appliances may be stimulated and better methods of working may be taught to the cottage workers through technically trained circle officers attached to this Department;

(2) A central buying agency and an exhibition sale-room may be established in large towns to buy and dispose of the articles made by cottage craftsmen;

(3) Cheaper credit may be made available to approved cottage workers;

(4) New designs and patterns may be introduced amongst the craftsmen to suit modern tastes and requirement;

(5) Propaganda may be instituted for educating the taste of the public for indigenous art-crafts and other articles manufactured by cottage craftsmen;

(6) Cottage workers may be induced and encouraged to form co-operative societies amongst themselves.

I fear that Mr. Bharucha has not done proper justice to the hand-weaving industry in his report as he is more taken up with technical details than the broad principles and the industrial, economic and national value of this industry. He observes that the production of hand-woven cloth has increased by 40 per cent. over what it was about 25 years ago and the percentage of hand-woven cloth to the total consumption of cotton cloth in this country is now about 29 per cent. which was 27 per cent. 25 years ago. He does not tell us, as the Director of Bihar and Orissa does, how the hand-looms have competed with the mill industry, nor does he seem to realise that the revival of handspinning has come to be a powerful factor of no small importance. The hand-looms which are already there consume mostly foreign yarn or Indian mill-made yarn, but the number of hand-looms using handspun yarn is also becoming more and more appreciable every Year. It would have been a very interesting chapter to discuss the potentialities of this revival of hand-spinning as also the methods in which the villages can become self-contained with regard to their sartorial requirements as they once were.

THE CONFERENCE AT ABU.

Two recent incidents in the history of trade and industries of this Province have shown that the Government of India are narrow-sighted and have no grasp of the broad issues of national life and are bereft of a wise and far-sighted vision which alone can lead a nation to prosperity and progress. Only a few days back they turned down the report, mild and modest though it was, of the Textile Tariff Board; and the visit of the Hon. Sir George Rainy did not mend matters at all. His visit was more or less of a formal nature only and itended to appease the millowners by verbal futilities. It does not appear as if his mission has been successful. So in this wise the millowners have taken umbrage and may be, perhaps, driven to self-introspection—not a very bad thing in some seasons and periods. Such a self-introspection may reveal to them that it is not Lancashire who is the final arbiter of their destiny but the people of this country and that a campaign against Japan only leaving out of account the most powerful competitor, viz: Lancashire, will not secure for their industry any measure of protection from the Government or patronage from the public. It is said that raging and roaring propaganda is going to be run by the Millowners' Association. It may be hoped that propaganda will mean step taken to enlist the sympathy of the people and the principal political parties and not merely letters written to the Manchester Chamber of Commerce. The other incident to which I refer is the refusal of the Government of India to allow the Kathiawar Ports to run as they have been done since the last few years. As the negotiations between the States and the Government broke down at the Abu Conference, the Government have announced the re-imposition of the Land Customs line. It remains to be seen where this Customs Line is going to be imposed and what are the regulations going to be made with regard to it. The deputation which recently waited upon Sir Basil Blackett under the leadership of Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas gave the Government plainly to understand that the public in general would resent any re-imposition of such a Land Customs line and the Kathiawar people also, both in and outside Kathiawar, have expressed their feelings in no uncertain terms. This announcement of the Government means only that the Government have turned a deaf ear to all the protests and representations of the public who will have to suffer vicariously because of the sins of their rulers, atleast a few of them. At the same time this re-imposition is a plain warning to even the Indian States that they must no longer consider themselves as the favoured of the goods. Thus, the mill-owners, the public and the Indian States are put to a deal of resentment and a strong sense of grievance in the course of two weeks. A pretty stroke of statesmanship on the part of the Government of India, indeed!

NEWS IN BRIEF.

The srtikers of Messrs. Massey and Co. Madras, commenced picketting again on Tuesday afternoon. They tried to prevent three lorries carrying "blacklegs" to pass into the workshop. Stone throwing was resorted by both parties and a serious scuffle was about to ensue when the police arrived on the scene and dispersed the crowd. Labour leaders addressed a meeting of the strikers later and advised them to remain calm and peaceful.—Free Press.

Mr. Justice Broadway, the acting Chief Justice Punjab High Court, Lahore, on Tuesday accepted the application of Government to transfer the "Risula Vartman" case from the District Court, Amritsar, to the Lahore High Court. The hearing of the case in the High Court will commence on July 15.—Free Press.

A petition signed by about 760 citizens of Ajmer, representing all communities, has been sent to the local Municipality, requesting the prevention of the influx of vegetable oil into the city, by the imposition of prohibitive octroi duty.—Free Press.

An order has been issued by His Highness the Maharajah of Alwar, says the "Tarun Rajasthan" enjoining on all State servants to learn pure Hindi, within one month, on pain of dismissal.—Free Press.

A Madras message of July 5 says:

For a second time, a special meeting of the Madras Corporation, convened for to-day to consider the question of raising a loan of five lakhs of rupees to build houses for the employees of the Corporation, had to be adjourned for want of quorum.—Free Press.

Some Allahabad Muslims it is reported are insisting that Hindus should not be allowed to take out marriage processions during the Mohurrum period.—A. P.

Under the presidency of the Hon. Mr. Ramdas Pantulu Rajamundry celebrated the birthday anniversary of the Andhra Rebel Ranga Raju who was shot dead by Government a few years ago. Speeches were made characterising the rebel leader as one who fought for India's independence.—A. P.

To protest against the order of the Nasik authorities asking the Hindus to stop Bhajan in the Vithal Mandir in Kazipura throughout the whole night on Ashadha Ekadasi, when the Tazias would be passing a public meeting was held at Nasik. It was resolved at that meeting, which was attended by a large number of Hindus, to fight out their case and if necessary, offer as a last resort, Satyagraha.—Free Press.

A new steam rail sentinel train service was inangurated on Monday between Dacca and Narayangang for the convenience of the travelling public. The train consists of a small engine, two third class carriages and brake van and it will make three trips a day.—A. P.

It has been decided that the old Anjuman of which Nawabzada Muhamad Hussain is president should present a welcome address to the Governor on the occasion of his first visit to Barisal.—A. P.

SANSKRIT COLLEGE AT POONA.

LIBERAL DONATIONS PROMISED.

POONA, July 5.

Liberal donations have been promised towards the permanent fund of the proposed Sanskrit College in Poona.

Mr. V. T. Agashe, retired Superintending Engineer, Mr. V. N. Vartak, retired Chief Engineer, Mr. L. B. Phatak, Mr. K. B. Mandake, Mr. D. K. Sathe, Mr. M. R. Datar. Messrs. V. R. Ranade and Sons, Contractors, and the "Kesari" and "The Mahratta" Institutes have each promised donations of Rs. 1,000 each.—Free Press.

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"HARASSING PASSENGERS."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE"

Sir,—I have read with considerable interest an article on the above subject which appeared in one of the columns of the issue of your popular paper of 29th June under the signature of one "Ramji Bharmal." I certainly endorse in entirety the criticism of the writer of the above article which has reminded me of a like incident but still more annoying and tantamount to nothing short of harassment to passengers. I briefly narrate the circumstances of the incident and leave it entirely to the Railway authorities and the travelling public to judge for themselves whether my above remark is quite appropriate. The incident referred to runs thus.—

A few months ago (on 24th October 1926) I happened to be passenger from Thana by the 108 Up electric Thana local with my six years old son. I held a season ticket of my own but half ticket was required for my son. Unfortunately, when I came to the station, there was hardly any time left for me to purchase a ticket and I wanted to get away by the train above referred to for some urgent business. Under these circumstances I immediately told the guard in charge of the train that as there was no time to purchase ticket for my son I was going to take him without ticket and would pay his fare at destination (Victoria Terminus station) unless he was prepared to accept the fare and pass me a receipt. The guard said he had no right to collect the fare and pass a receipt, nor could he grant permission to travel without ticket even on condition to pay fare at destination. I, therefore, told the guard that he should at least corroborate my statement at destination that I did apply to him for this permission before entraining at the starting station of the train. On arrival at Victoria Terminus and before passing through the platform gate, I told the ticket collector on duty at the gate that I had brought my son without ticket, and at the starting station the guard in charge of the train was duly informed of the unavoidable reason for doing so, and that the fare would be paid at destination as he refused to accept. This fare was accordingly offered by me to the ticket collector who immediately referred to the guard and confirmed my statement, but refused to accept single fare. He then took me the Assistant Ticket Inspector, Mr. Udairam by name. I narrated to him the whole history of the case, but he said that although it was a genuine case in which no penalty should be enforced, yet he could not help doing so, as the railway staff were prohibited from accepting single fare under any circumstances. He, therefore, suggested to me to pay double fare and apply to the Chief Traffic Manager for refund reporting all the facts of the case so that when the matter would be referred to him, he would support my claim. I had no other alternative but to act up to his suggestion, and later, when I applied for refund, the railway authorities in the first instance refused to entertain my claim pointing out the same rule 61 (e) of the Railway Coaching Guide which was quoted in the article published by your correspondent. The rule in question, however, contains a provision that if a passenger "is found" without ticket, he will be charged full fare plus penalty from the starting station. I, therefore, argued with the railway authorities and pressed for my claim to be accepted on the ground that I was not at all found without ticket by any ticket inspector or railway servant, but I duly informed the guard before entraining at the starting station and offered the fare due at destination before passing through the platform gate. It was only then that wiser counsel prevailed and the Railway Company granted me the refund of penalty charges recovered as per letter No. Y 6281/26/27 dated 13th January 1927 from the Chief Traffic Manager of the G. I. P. Railway.

I do fully realise that there are many such harassing and self-made rules framed by the Railway Company and embodied in their coaching guide causing considerable hardship to passengers and the provision of which does not appear to have been sanctioned under the Government of India Railway Act.

I find the Indian Passengers' Traffic and Relief Association, Bombay, with which several suburban bodies and Associations have been affiliated, is the only strong body at present alive to its duty towards the public in righting these wrongs by legitimate means whenever passengers are subjected to such harassing treatment by the Railway Company forcing upon them the weapons of such self-made rules, And Passengers whenever felt aggrieved in this way ot the hands of the Railway Company or their staff, would do well to approach the above Association to secure redress if they otherwise fail to obtain justice.

The representatives of the public in the Legislative Assembly and the members of the Railway Advisory Committee will also not fail to rise to this occasion in the interests of the travelling public.—Your etc.

B. N. NAVALKAR,
Secretary,
Thana Railway Passengers' Association.

MARIANI TONIC WINE.

Dr. G. GAUNTERLET, Deputy Professor at the Faculty of Medicine at Bordeaux, Director of the Biological Laboratory in the higher study school of Paris, says

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UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

RESULTS OF L. L. M., M. D., & M. S EXAMS.

The results of LL.M., M.D., and M.S. Examinations of the University of Bombay were declared on Wednesday. The following are the lists of successful candidates:—

I.—LL.M. EXAMINATION.
(Branch I.)
SECOND CLASS.
Shriniwas Madhav Datar.
Balkrishna Trimbak Dhavale.
(Branch IV.)
SECOND CLASS.
Kanakprasad Ravishankar Anjaria.
II.—M.D. EXAMINATION.
Passed with Distinction.
Ramchandra Govind Dhayagude (Pathology).
PASS.
(Midwifery.
Janardan Narayan Karande.
Krishna Atmaram Nulkar.
Vithal Nagesh Shirodkar.
III.—M.S. EXAMINATION.
Passed with Distinction.
Rughumal Chataram Motwani.
PASS.
Laxman Vasudeo Paranjpe.
Parthasarathi Gopal Shukla.

His Exalted Highness the Nizam has issued a firman stating that he will see his way to provide for "Bungish" who will be the losers as a result of his former firman forbidding the beating of breasts during Mohurrum.—Free Press.

A MYSTERIOUS SHOOTING AFFAIR.

TWO MAHARS INJURED.

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, July 4.

A rather mysterious shooting affair occurred about midnight on Sunday at a hamlet near Bhyroba Nulla on the unfrequented portion of Sholapur Road. About thirty yards from the road a number of Mahars live in a collection of huts. It appears that a man, (whether European or Indian is not known) went to one of the huts and pushing open the door thrust his head inside. An elderly Mahar woman happened to be sleeping in the hut and when aroused by the noise made by the intruder she raised an alarm which was answered by some of her male neighbours, several of whom turned out to see what was the matter. The stranger and a companion of his then tried to get away but were chased by the Mahars. Fearing to be captured one of these men, it is reported, fired at his pursuers with a shot gun. Two Mahars were injured by the shot, and when the police arrived they were taken to the Sassoon Hospital.

One of the Mahars was hit behind the shoulder blade by five shot and the other received three pillets in the region of the ear. The wounds were not serious though the men have been detained for treatment. Robbery was evidently not the motive, as the Mahars are extremely poor and the tenements they live in mere hovels. So far no clues to the perpetrators of the crime have been discovered by the police who are investigating into the matter.

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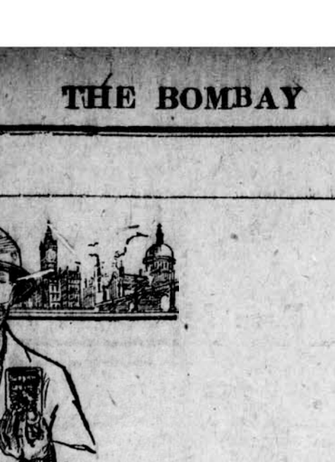

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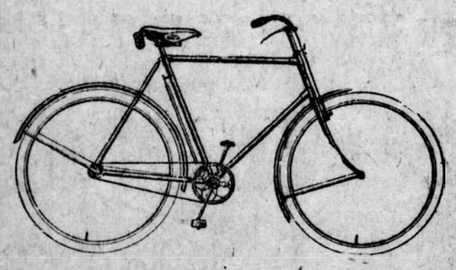

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A TOTAL ECLIPSE DESCRIBED

FLASHING LIGHTS

WHAT ASTRONOMERS WATCHED FOR.

Professor E. A. Milne's lantern-illustrated lecture on "Eclipses of the Sun" at the Manchester University in mail week proved to be probably the most popular of this season's series of extramural addresses writes the "Manchester Guardian." All the seating accommodation of the Chemistry Theatre, the largest room available at the University excepting only the Whitworth Hall, was occupied some time before the advertised hour, and a large number of people had to go away disappointed.

The lecturer, who was briefly introduced by the Vice-Chancellor (Dr. Moberly), devoted the first part of his address to an outline of what may be seen in the course of the coming eclipse on June 29, and the last part to an explanation of the work done since 1860—when the spectrum was first brought into play for that purpose—in analysing the light from the red prominences of the sun's coronas.

Taking his audience with him in imagination to Liverpool on the morning of June 29, Professor Milne said that if about half-past five (British summer time) they would look out in a direction something east of north and upwards at an elevation of about eleven or twelve degrees, the first indication they would get of the approach of the eclipse would be the nibbling away of a bit of the sun's disc on its upper western side. Until then the moon would be quite invisible. As time went on the moon's shadow would go on increasing until the sun's disc was reduced to a sickle-shaped crescent on its lower eastern side.

Instead of disappearing this would break out into a number of globules of light which, in turn, would flash out and rapidly disappear. When the corona flashed out, radiating in streamer fashion from the sun, there would be visible at the same time, it was expected, red tongues of flame at different parts of the sun's edge, visible beyond the edge of the moon. A certain number of stars also might be seen in the sky.

The condition of darkness in this part of the world would continue for about twenty odd seconds, and then in one part of the sun's disc there would flash out a bright spark of light, indicating the termination of the period of total eclipse, followed almost immediately by two or three others. These sparks would rush together forming another sickle-shaped piece of the sun, and gradually the moon would pass over the sun's disc and disappear at the lower eastern side.

About an hour would elapse between the beginning of the eclipse and the condition of darkness, and a similar period afterwards before the eclipse would be over.

Professor Milne said it was usual in eclipses for the sun's face to have a thin film of cloud over it, and we must not be disappointed if that happened on the approaching occasion, because the shape of the corona could be seen quite distinctly under such a condition.

He added that total eclipse had been visible comparatively frequently in this country in modern times. The two last ones were in 1724 and 1715. For the next one we had to go back to the year 1140.

In the coming eclipse astronomers would be largely concerned with observing the nature of the sun's coloured atmosphere.

THE SOLAR ECLIPSE AT RHYL.

The Rhyl Urban District Council have issued a pamphlet on the solar eclipse containing scientific notes by Mr. Albert Alfred Buss, president of the Manchester Astronomical Society. The totality-phase at Rhyl is expected to be at six hours twenty-three minutes and twenty-six seconds a.m., the encroachment of the moon on the sun's disc starting about 54 minutes before that, and the eclipse ending about 58 minutes after totality, the whole thus occupying roughly one hour and forty-two minutes.

A large number of distinguished astronomers and scientists and representatives of public and professional bodies have accepted the invitation of the Council to view the eclipse from the promenade roof of the Pavilion.

The Special Tribunal, Indore, resumed on Monday, hearing the riot cases. Mr. Pant Vadya, special public prosecutor replied to arguments of Mr. Asaf Ali, counsel for the defence, in regard to the identification of the accused and further hearing was postponed to 18 instant.—A. P.

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TREASURES OF THE SULTANS

A WONDERFUL EXHIBITION

A portion of the treasures of the Sultans is now on view in Top Kapou Serai, the old palace on Seraglio Point. The collection fully confirms all that has been fabled of the magnificence of Oriental monarchs, writes the Constantinople Correspondent of the "Observer".

Jewels seem to be nothing more than beads. There are places of stuc the size of a bed-spread thickly embroidered in intricate patterns with pearls, studded with plaques of gold set with precious stones.

Quivers of arrows are encrusted with jewels; the costumes of the Sultans displayed each include a dagger smoothered in jewels, and an aigrette of precious stones. There is the Indian throne of Shah Ismail, which, as usual with Oriental thrones, resembles a small sofa, with low sides and back, and of which the whole surface is covered with a design of small flowers worked in pearls, rubies, and emeralds; the throne of Ahmed III. consists of mother-of-pearl inlaid on tortoise-shell, studded with rubbies, turquoises, and emeralds, including three emeralds each the size of a fist. There are jewelled swords, whisks, girdles, pipe-stemps, inkstands, and vessels galore. These are the things whose sumptuousness is staggering; there are things also whose rare beauty takes the breath away.

Artistically, the two supreme treasures are the sword of Suleiman the Great and the sixteenth-century case for the Mantle of the Prophet. The former object has a hilt of ivory overlaid with a delicate gold filigree, and the blade is inlaid with an inscription and an equisite flower pattern in gold, while on the haft, just below the hilt, are two curious figures in relief, a dragon facing a mythological bird. The golden case for the Prophet's Mantle is an unexecelled example of goldsmith's work, with its incised design and sober decoration of rubies and emeralds.

They are also three remarkable Byzantine relics; a jewelled reliquary, containing a reputed portion of the skull of St. John Baptist, a gold reliquary in the form of a forearm and hand, containing his reputed hand, and three swords with inscriptions on their blades which make it probable that they belonged to that last Emperor Constantine who fell at the capture of the City in 1453.

The remarkable collection of Chinese porcelain is still being catalogued and is closed in part. A cursory glance at what is on view impresses the observer with the richness of the collection in sets; there are relatively few single objects, almost everything is in triplicate and quadruplicate, if not forming part of some large service.

FREUD IN THE WITNESS-BOX

PROSECUTION OF A PSYCHOANALYST

The interesting question of whether medical men may treat a patient psycho-analytically was dealt with in Court the other day, writes the Vienna Correspondent of the "Observer".

Dr. Theodor Reik, a pupil of Professor Freud's, had treated the Californian lawyer, Dr. Newton Murphy, who alleged that Dr. Reik (who is not a physician) injured his health badly. Professor Freud stated in evidence that, owing to lack of time, he sent Dr. Murphey to Dr. Reik, pointing out to the American lawyer that Dr. Reik was not a physician, but a philosopher, who would not treat him medically but psycho-analytically. Psycho-analysis, Professor Freud argued, was no longer a mere medical question. The Court interrogated some eminent medical experts, who opposed analysis by laymen, on the ground that only persons with a general knowledge of medicine and of neurotic diseases were able to judge whether a case was fit for psycho-analytical treatment.

In consequence of Mr. Murphey's statement to the police that he had always been in good health and wanted a course of psycho-analysis only in order to practise it in America, the Public Prosecutor declared that he had no longer any reason to maintain the charge, and the case was dismissed.

"SPIRITUAL AFFINITY"—BAR TO MARRIAGE

STRANGE SERBIAN SOCIAL IDEAS.

A distressing crime, which shows considerable light on Serbian social ideas, has occurred in Belgrade, writes the correspondent of the "Observer". A young workman of twenty, named Georgevitch, was seen walking in the evening, happily enough with a sixteen-year-old girl to whom his father had been a god-parent; and a few minutes later rushed to the nearest police-station to say he had killed her. She was found lying in the road with a knife sticking out from her breast. It transpired, from the youth's story, that the young couple had for some time been desperately in love. Their respective parents, seeing them constantly together, did not at first suspect "sins", or god-relations; but when they at last realised the truth they were filled with indignation and horror, as all those who are bound by this spiritual tie are in Serbia regarded in the same light as blood-relations. In the eyes of orthodox Serbians, marriage between the young man and the girl would have been equivalent to incest.

It was the despair which took possession of young Georgevitch when he realised that not only the Church, but all his own relatives and the girls and the opinion of society were against him that drove him to take the desperate step for which he will now propably pay with a term of several years' hard labour.

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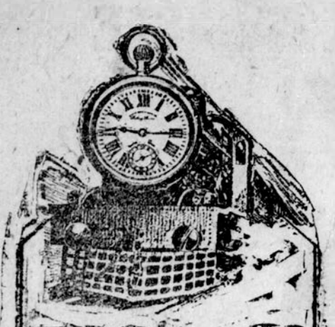

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Printed and published for the "Bombay Chronicle" Company Limited, by SORA PALLONJI KAPADIA, and edited by SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Hari Building, Old Custom House Road, Bombay.